REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,427.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 12th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Tuticorin	20
„ Rutnagherry	13	„ Colombo	21
„ Vingorla	13	„ Galle	22
„ Goa	13	„ Negapatam	25
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	15	„ Coconada	29
„ Cannanore	16	„ Vizagapatam ...March	1
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Calicut	17	„ Callingapatam	2
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Cochin	18	„ False Point	3
„ Alleppey	18	Arrives CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Muscat	18	„ Fao	1
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Linga	22	„ Linga	8
„ Baherein	23	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	24	„ Jask	11
„ Fao	26	„ Guader	13
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrives BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 810 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th Feb. 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb. 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2671	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton. April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton. May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,835 Tons, and 250 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 19th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. B. M'Kay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20th FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamer EARL KING, 2,178 Tons Register, 250 H. P., nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL about the 20th February. This Steamer has superior First-Class accommodation, and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL IN THE BEGINNING OF MARCH.

THE new Steamer BRANKSOME HALL, 2,085 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Collin, will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL early in March.

This Steamer has been built expressly for the Trade and has superior accommodation for 30 First-Class Passengers, and being very fast may be depended upon to make a quick passage Home.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1876.

[illegible] Iron Barque ORE-ROLLO, sailing for England has superior accommoda- [illegible] Passengers. For Passage, [illegible] ROLLO on board, or [illegible]AY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

[illegible] BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Bungalow situate at the Malabar Hill belonging to the late Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., which was advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 15th February is postponed till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery wares, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 12th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises handsome rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware such as dish covers, breakfast companion, toast rack, teapot, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. handsome blackwood French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sets of camp table in 2 pieces, dining room chairs, side boards, screens circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, tea-poys, whatnots, rich Brussels and numda carpets, handsome English iron bedstead and cot, reclining couches dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, English mahogany cheval glass, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, iron water tanks, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light open carriage with a pair of serviceable Australian bay horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A lady's chesnut riding horse, quiet in single and double harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view. Also, the property of a gentleman, a very handsome bay Arab horse, 5 years old, and goes steadily in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c., at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible] plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 3, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c., &c.:—

Few boxes of superior Italian sweetmeats.
2 cases coloured muslins.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale mule twist, No. 30.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—

198 tons of iron.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A small consignment of Italian Wines Falerno Bianco and Lagrima Cristi Bianco.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE will take place at the MASONIC HALL, Cumballa Hill Road, on SATURDAY, the 26th February at 4 P.M. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the SECRETARY, Waverley Hotel.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED). BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, THE 10th, AND FRIDAY, THE 11th FEBRUARY

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

AND

PROFESSOR FAY

IN THEIR MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Their extraordinary powers have been witnessed by all the Crowned Heads and Scientific Men of Europe and America. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 8-30; Séance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Applications for private Seances to be made to SOUNDY & Co., where particulars as to Terms may be ascertained.

Special Cars will be available after the performance to both Colaba and Byculla.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	„ 2 0
Third Class	„ 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY will perform in Bombay for a short Season, ON THURSDAY, 10th, AND FRIDAY, 11th, W. S. Gilbert's Grand Mythological Comedy, PYGMALION AND GALATEA, in which Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis will appear as GALATEA.

This piece having been played by her with great success, and received with enthusiasm.

Pygmalion ... ... Mr. G. W. Carey.

To conclude with the Original Farce, MY DRESS BOOTS.

SATURDAY 12th, FIRST BURLESQUE! FIRST BURLESQUE!! THE ISLAND OF JEWELS, As played by the Company with undoubted success in Calcutta.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, was called for WEDNESDAY, the 9th February at 3 P.M., but a sufficient number of Shareholders to form a quorum not having attended, the MEETING was ADJOURNED till WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 3 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

THE ALPINE ICE COMPANY.

A LARGE quantity of PURE ALPINE BLOCK ICE having been shipped to Bombay by the abovenamed Company, a DEPOT will be OPENED for its sale on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at No. 16, MARINE STREET, opposite the Custom House. Price for a single pound ONE AND HALF ANNAS per lb. and for TWO POUNDS and upwards ONE ANNA per lb. Up-country orders, accompanied by remittances, will be carefully and promptly attended to by MR. CURSETJEE DORABJEE, the Godown-keeper of the Company's Agents, to whom letters may be addressed at the Depot, No. 16, Marine Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION

PURSHOTUMDASS VULABDASS...Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that the further hearing of the PETITION of the abovenamed Petitioner and the hearing of the Judge's Summons, dated the 11th day of October last, as to the REMOVAL of the present LIQUIDATORS and the APPOINTMENT of the NEW LIQUIDATORS which were to take place on the 7th instant, have been ADJOURNED to 28th day of February 1876, in the above matter.—Dated this 8th day of February 1876.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER, Attorneys for the abovenamed Petitioner.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.,	C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq.,	and
[illegible] Esq.	W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. Cook, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel [illegible]

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	26	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	22	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STIOCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION [illegible] Rates from 12 to 32 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. [illegible] Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. [illegible]

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

[illegible] Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST to hand, ex S. S. PRECURSEUR, a few cases of well-known and much appreciated—

FREMINET FILS' DRY CHAMPAGNE ... at Rs. [illegible] Rs. 18
DUKE D'ALBUQUERQUE DRY SHERRY at „ 16

L. SIBILLE & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

Bombay, [illegible] January 1876.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

[illegible]

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium, nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. [illegible]

THOMAS KEATING, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE

AS USED BY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,

Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.

(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size bottle	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8
Large „ „	5 0	5 12

AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

HORSES will be AGED and MEASURED at the BYCULLA RACE STAND on MONDAY, the 14th instant, between 7 and 8 A.M.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE MATERIALS of an old house standing on Government Land, Tardeo, along with the EARTH surrounding it and other LOOSE STONES, and also the RIGHT of QUARRYING there for ONE YEAR will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat, on the 14th of February 1876 at 3 P.M.

Terms and conditions to be learnt at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th February 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned GOVERNMENT ARTICLES and will be received by the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock.

4 Apparatus, Life-Saving, Boxer's.
85cwts. 2qrs. 20lbs. Cast Iron, Old.

A Deposit of 20 per cent. should accompany each Tender which will be returned if the prices offered be not accepted by the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

The Deposit will be forfeited if the Articles are not removed within 5 days from the due information for the acceptance of Tender is received.

J. H. REID, Lieut.-Col., Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 9th February 1876.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

SENSIBLE VALENTINES.

A NEW FAN.
A NEW BONNET.
A DOZEN GLOVES.
A SILK UMBRELLA.
A SILVER TEA POT.
A LENGTH OF SILK.
AN OXYDIZED BELT.
A BEADED CUIRASS.
A SET WHITBY JET.
A TOILET SET (Ladies).
A PAIR PARIS SHOES.
A LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
A SILK DRESSING GOWN.
A PIECE OF JEWELLERY.

WATSON AND COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFT and SCREW complete for a Steam Launch, cheap. Apply to "J." care of the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a beautiful pair of Bay Arab HORSES, MAIL PHAETON and HARNESS complete. To be seen at ROWLAND & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

THERE are few remaining BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN for the MARCH SEASON:—

Names of the Bungalows.

The Byke.	Maldoonga House.
Sir Munguldass's large Bungalow.	Hill House.
The Hermitage.	Caraigh Burn.
Stearns Cottage.	The Wilderness.
The Shelly.	Upna Cottage.
Rose Cottage.	Tumara Cottage.
Terrace Cottage.	Garbut Hall.
Cama Cottage.	Florence Lodge.
Forest Lodge.	Alladin House.
Ewart Lodge.	Fern Wood.
Keep Sake.	Barr's Cottage.
Coxson's Lodge.	Red House.
Maria Cottage.	Warden Lodge.
Parbut House.	The Under Fleet Wood.

For plans and list of Furniture apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

ONE RESIDENCE in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at Rs. 35. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of T. G. HEWLETT, Esq. It has Four Bed and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and Dining Room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with views of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, Esquire, deceased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 24, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and a partner in the Firm of Messrs. WALLACE & Co., in Bombay aforesaid, deceased, who died at 24, Norfolk Crescent aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits throughout the Presidency of Bombay (with the Exemplification of the Probate of his last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 24th day of January 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, of Bombay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 2nd day of March 1876, to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 3, Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to GEORGE CHARLES BRIGHT and ROBERT ARMSTRONG CASSIDY (the Executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 27th day of January 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Attornies-at-Law, Bombay.

WILLIAM F. ANNUNCIATION, UNDERTAKER & SCULPTOR.

TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, CROSSES, MARBLE MEMORIAL WALL MONUMENTS.

Tablets for Churches, &c. Promptly executed.

ENGLISH RAILINGS FOR GRAVES in great variety supplied on the shortest notice.

LETTERS FILLED IN LEAD IN AN IMPERISHABLE FORM,

No. 32, CHURCH STREET, KALBADAVIE, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by STIRLING and CULBARD, Umritsur.

Terms on Application.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL, Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS. BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godown, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. J. ESSAI, COMMISSION AGENT AND GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL ORDERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND WITH CARE.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO

PARCELS FORWARDING AGENCY

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, FORT.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT, KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR [illegible] AT THE "BOMBAY [illegible] LITHOGRAPHIC [illegible] RED AND GREEN [illegible] PRINTED [illegible] SECOND-HAND [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH FEB. 1876.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has not altered in position. The receipts at the American ports continue on a scale which warrant a belief on a total crop of at least 4,300,000 bales, and there is consequently as little desire as ever evinced to have anything to do with Surats. Private telegrams of yesterday's date report arrivals again lower, but Reuter's messages repeat previous spot quotations. The tone of the market yesterday was quiet but steady, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales, and this morning's opening report comes quiet but steady; probable sales 10,000, actual imports 14,000 bales.

From New York yesterday evening's telegram quotes ready Mid-Uplands still at 13 cents, April shipment 13⅛ cents, a recovery of 1/16 cent per lb. Gold is unchanged at 113, but Exchange on London has advanced from dols. 4·86 to dols. 4·86½ per £ sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the ports show the following comparisons :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	25,000	15,000	18,000
Four days' do.	83,000	56,000	74,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,157,000	2,682,000	2,772,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester still continue dull at unchanged prices.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered throughout. Reuter advises that the Dutch Coffee sales will be held on the 16th instant, when 90,000 bags will be offered. The taxed price of good ordinary Java is 57½ florins.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104½, and this morning's quotations are 94¼ and 104½ respectively.

A further withdrawal of £164,000 from the Bank of England, but in the absence of any information as to its destination, we are unable on this side to form an estimates of its effects. Should the demand for the Continent be setting in again, it is not at all improbable that we may see an early rise again in the rate of discount.

Bar Silver yesterday was quoted in London at 54⅝d. per oz., an apparent decline of 5/16d. per oz., but we are inclined to think that the previous day's quotation of 54 15/16d. must have been a mistake. Be that as it may, the effect of the latest quotation on STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been most depressing. Great weakness has characterised the market and rates are fully 1-16d. to ⅛d. lower than yesterday's closing prices. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 1-16d.	"

On Calcutta nothing has been done and rates are nominally unchanged. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite stagnant and rates are purely nominal.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull with only a small business doing and any alterations in rates have been in favor of buyers. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 41 per cent. premium. Colaba Land and Port Canning Land shares have declined Rs. 5, as also have Fleming Spinning and Weaving. Mofussil Co.'s shares are dull at Rs. 400. Business has been done in Bombay Burmah Trading Co. at Rs. 1,650 per share. In COTTON to-day there has been almost nothing whatever done. Prices are nominally the same but there are no buyers, and we question very much whether even a material decline would induce any great amount of business, as at home the difficulty is not so much a matter of price as finding buyers on any terms whatever. Receipts have continued very small, the total for the past five days being only 17,346 bales.

FREIGHTS are still dull and depressed and by Steamer for Liverpool £1 15 per ton is now the top rate. By sail for Liverpool £2-5 is the nominal quotation for the Varuna, but forward shipping orders by Iron vessels are offering at £2-2 6 without finding takers.

In PIECE GOODS business is quite at a standstill. Only a few small retail transactions are reported from day to day and there seems little hope of any improvement so long as the home accounts continue of the present adverse character.

COLES continue firm, a cargo of Cowper West Hartley Jany-Feby. shipment by steamer having been sold at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New........	705
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras............	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	275
40,000	231¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank....	315
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China..........	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.............	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co...........	1,085
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	86
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited..........	215

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning......	1,150
50	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
30	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,095
40	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning...........	700
3,50	3,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	930
1,50	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.........	920
4,40	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,085
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co......	1,010
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	8 0
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,075
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,015
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's............	1,150
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,180
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental....................	725
00	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.........	850
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	835
800	[illegible]	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	[illegible]bar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	A[illegible] Co. [illegible]	720
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.........	3,[illegible]
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	515
,000	850	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.........	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co............	8,000
500	800	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co......	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co......	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.............	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co..........	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.........	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..................	400
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..........	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.........	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.........	435
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited......	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,00[illegible]	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	266
—	£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares......	126
—	£20	85·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21·18·1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£15	188·9·15	do.	Do. New Shares......	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650
1,050	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company...	57
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co......	700
400	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
2,000	6	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	25
1,280	80	all	20 p	Treacher & Co............	400
—	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 5th February, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	45,079	0	0
Merchandise	75,[illegible]8	0	0
Telegraph	482	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,20,519	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,421	0	0
Merchandise	87,649	0	0
Telegraph	977	0	0
Total Rs.........	[illegible]7	0	0
Decrease	7,528	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed on the 8th instant for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE SHIP ANDES, 831 tons, Captain J. Gibb, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Sydney (October 11th) via Galle, brought a cargo of 1,145 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain J. Seaborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 23rd), via the Suez Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND CO.'S s.s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (January 15th), calling at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 13 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	India (s)...............	Dodero	Genoa, Jan 15.
	Scio (s)	Seaborne	Cardiff, Dec 23.
	Swaledale (s)	Steward	Newcastle. Dec 30.
	Oorun (s)	Baker...........	Mandvie, Feb 7.
	Dover Castle	Colber	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
8	Pearl (s)..	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer India, to Genoa &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
7	Baghdad (s).........	Rangoon and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—1,938 bundles hoop iron and 1 cask hardware, Hyderally Cassumjee.

Eschol s—8 907 bars and 120 bundles iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 350 kegs red lead, Tennall Cams.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—10 cases cochineal, Moralidhur Maneckall.

Erl King s—50 cases champagne, L Narayen and Co; 83 casks beer, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

Menzaleh s—21 cases clocks, Ardashir and Co; 6 cases cheese and 29 cases oilmanstores, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 7,366 casks spelter, Morarjee Natha.

Alnwick Castle—13 cases sewing machine, M Brelsauer and Co; 19 casks whiskey, Rogers and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso s—144 cases paper; Framjee Ardaseer Davur; 100 tubes and 12 cases steel, H Clason and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Faune, 100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Batavia s—150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 75 cases claret, Hajee Currim and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s—4'6½ cwts myrabollams, Pursotum Luckhmedass; 62½ cwts myrabollams, Poonja Nursey; 3 300 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 3,201 cwts linseed and 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 126 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 43 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 83 bales cotton, Rowchund Monuckchund; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersee; 41 bales cotton, Tarachund Seetaram; 1,2 0 cwts rapeseed, Heptoola, Shaik Adom and Co; 57 bales cotton, Khetsee Poonja, 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 6 bales hemp and 65 bales rags, Mathooradass Nuthoo; 27 bales wool, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Nizam s—85 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass.

Erl King s—25 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 90 bales rags, Churunddass Chutoorbhoz; 240 cwts ambahuldee, Nanjee Khuttow; 93 bales wool, Davabhoy Cullianjee & Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 23 bales cotton, Motilall Rathee; 26 bales cotton, Shreeram Shaligram; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co; 300 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 21 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee; 64 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 93 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Menzaleh s—160 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 35 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Bellona s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Varuna, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

St Olaf s—1 bundle woolen carpet, W Nicol and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella; 312½ cwts myrabollams and 5 cwts nuxvomica, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 11 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Dhurmsey.

Nizam s—513 bags coffee, 324 packages dry ginger, 74 bales waste Silk, & 58 packages gutta percha, P and O Co; 20,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed; 43 cwts dry ginger, Vulubdass; Vandravandas 8 boles skins, W Nicol and Co; 7 bales cotton, Dhurmsey Veeljee; 5,595 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 5 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 11 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed; 3 bales hides, Rusubally Alliruza; 10 cases peacock feathers, Dhurmsey Velljee; 2 bales hides and 6 cases fishmaws, Cassumally Ally Ruza; 15½ cwts cotton seed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Eshcol s—146 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—1,075 cwts gingelly seed and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,404 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co; 705 cwts gingellyseed and 660 cwts groundnuts, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India s—5,797 cwts gingelly seed, and 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—734 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 175 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Rastaff s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rastaff s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—7 pots rosa oil, Luloobhoy Moolchund; 162 cwts black pepper, Mounedally Bin Ebrahim.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·937
Temperature of the Air....................................	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer....................................	66·6
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·574
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·3
Minimum do. do	67·6
General Direction of wind...NNE, N, NE, WNW, NNW, NNE, ENE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	212

HIGH COURT.—10TH FEBRUARY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

439-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ambaidass Tricumdass vs Hanmuntram Hurdeodass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard

715-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjivuudass and others vs Byruttondass Bymohundass and others—Prescot and Ninter

404-75—Shamrao P—Tapidass Manordass vs Oodhaojee Geega and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley

592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragji—Lynch and Tobin

661-74—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Asso Runmull and others vs Jetha Padumsey—Lynch and Tobin

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

31-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Robert Shackle vs Peter L Rhode—Jefferson and Payne

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow vs Haji Ally Mahomed Haji &c. Balkusha and B, and Crawford and B To be taken at P.M.

66-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Purshotum Roopram vs Mathuradas Roopram and another—Fletcher and Smith.

556-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heejebhoy Jeena vs Trebhowan dass Nuthoo [illegible]bhoy Shapoorji and Thacurdass.

616-75—Janardhun and Gandhibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ram Bhica Coombhai—Fletcher and Smith.

517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookundass Abajee—In person.

183-75—(Mr Fletcher for pauper)—Loo Raghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.

444-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Rao Sahebshwantrao vs Munchoobai Culliandass—Lynch and Tobin

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

LONG CAUSES.

278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani—Part heard.

630-75—K Morojee—Moorarjee Nanjee and another vs Lalljee Sewjee and another.

639-75—A Framjee—Ardeseer Merwanjee Sett vs Chimnajee Ragojee.

640-75—Prescot and Winter—Khooshall Champajee R vs Kistope Sinigia Hanker—In person.

474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person.

273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B.

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward Hodgers—H Beckoelt.

567-75—P Kawasjee—Hajee Ibram Fackeer Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Esphanee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

557-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Pudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 8.

Thomson, Major, Bengal 1st Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Bussee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Swann, Sub Lieut, Madras 45th, on duty, to Bangalore.
Richardson, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 8th Regt, on duty, to Peshawar.
Corbett, Surg Major, Madras R A, on duty, to St Thos' Mount.
Brachenbury, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, to Madras.
Carroll, Sub Inspector Army School, Bombay Sub Inspector, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt N I, from leave, to Kamptee.
Karslake Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Khandwa.
Barry, Col, Bombay R A, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th January* 1876.)

The seven months' leave granted to Lt Col C Ball Acton, 51st Foot, by G O C C 3rd inst, page 4, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt H L W Phillips, 2-12th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for depot duty, published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, page 484.

The name of Lt N D'E Roberts, 81st Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lt the Hon H Arbuthnott, in the list of officers detailed for depot duty, published in G O C C dated 29th [illegible] page 484.

The f[illegible] are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 7th Jan 1876, directing Surg John Lloyd, M D, doing duty with the 13th N I to proceed to Lucknow and report himself to the Depy Surg Genl, Indian Medical Service, at that station.

Dated the 17th Jan 1876, directing Surg J Moran, Offg Garrison Surg, Chunar, on being relieved of his duties by Surg G Hutcheson, M D, to proceed to Calcutta and report himself to the Depy Surg Genl, Indian Medl Dept, Presidency Circle.

19th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 9th Jan 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 18th Dec 1875, consequent on the appointment of Capt W Loch, 3rd Sqdn Officer, as Extra Aide-de-Camp to H E the Viceroy :—

Capt G M Abbott, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Lt E Bruce, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th January 1876.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be extra Aides-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff—Ressaldar Maj Nazamoodeen Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, 11th Bl Lancers, dated 11th Jan 1876.

Ressaldar Maj Ahmud Buksh Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, 3rd Cavy Hyderabad Contingent, dated 2nd Dec 1875.

Ressaldar Major Bennee Sing, Bahadoor, 3rd Bombay Light Cavy, dated 2nd Dec 1875.

Ressaldar Maun Sing, 10th Bl Lancers, dated 12th Jan 1876.

Jemadar Mahomed Oossman, Adjt 1st Madras Light Cavy, dated 2nd Dec 1875.

11th Hussars—Lt Livingston Thompson to be Adjt, vice Taylor, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 18th Jan 1876.

63rd Regiment—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, Lt Arthur George Miller is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission, dated 1st Jan 1876.

109th Regiment—Capt D W Mackinnon to be Interpreter, vice Melvin, appointed a Probationer for the B S C, there being no other qualified officer available, dated 24th Dec 1875.

24th Native Infantry—Lt E A E Wylly, late Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Hogge, Offg in the Comst Dept dated 2nd Dec 1875.

28th Native Infantry—Lt C J Deenys, 65th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Porter, Offg as 1st Wing Subn, dated 4th Jan 1876.

32nd Punjab Pioneers—Lt C Hogge, 2nd Batn 22nd Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Nicholls, Offg as 1st Wing Subn, dated 30th Dec 1875.

Darjeeling Depot—Maj (Local Col) G W Muriel, 73rd Regt, to be Commandant.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion, 8th Regiment—Capt and Bt Maj D W Martin to be Lt Col from the 16th June 1874.

1st Battalion, 25th Regiment—Maj G S Hallowes to be Lt Col from the 16th Feb 1875.

Maj J R Harve to be Lt Col from the 9th March 1875.

Capt S R B Partridge to rank as Capt from the 3rd July 1872.

63rd Regiment—Lt Col R J Hughes to rank as Lt Col from the 7th Jan 1868.

72nd Regiment—Capt J M Tingcombe to be Maj from the 7th Dec 1875.

Medical Department, British Service—Surg T Moriarty, M D, R A, to be Surg Maj from the 24th Dec 1875.

Lt Col P J Campbell, R H A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rawal Pindi, and assume command of the R A in that division.

Capt C H Forster, Genl List, Infantry, returned from furlough is transferred for duty from the 13th to the 39th Regt N I.

Lt A H Whitehorne, R A, doing duty with F Baty 19th Bgde, will, on arrival of the battery at Cawnpore, proceed to Nowgong, to join G Batty 11th Bgde, to which he belongs. To travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Lieut. M T G Lambarde, 1-11th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl depot, published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, page 484.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 23rd Jan 1876, directing Lt Col J Ruggles, Comdt 19th N I, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Bgr Genl C C G Ross, to assume command of the Peshawar Dist.

25th Foot (1st Battalion)—Regtl order, dated the 16th Nov 1875, appointing Capt W G Thomas to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, making the following appointments consequent on the return of Col P S Yorke, 2nd in Comd, from general leave :—

Capt J H Green, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Lt C Egan 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Dated the 15th Jan 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Col P S York 2nd in Command, having assumed command of the Peshawar Dist :—

Capt J H Green, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comnd.

Lt C Egan, 1st Squdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Lt J B Lynch, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

Lt W B Wilson, offg Adjt, to continue to officiate as 1st Sqdn, Suber in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General Staff—Maj H Collett, S C (Depy Ass Qr Mr Genl) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj G R Manderson, (E Baty, F Bgde,) to Bombay for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Sub Lt E Cunard, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Col J F Pennycuick, C B (13th Bgde,) from the 1st to the 29th Feb, on private affairs.

Maj G Budd, (No 1 Batty, 6th Bgde,) to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1-8th Foot—Capt T B Humfrey, from the 18th Jan to the 17th April, on private affairs, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages.

2-12th Foot—Capt H L W Phillips, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it until required for duty with troops proceeding to England.

1-21st Foot—Lt T D Wilson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Maj H A Brett, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Lt the Hon R C Drummond, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Maj (Bt Lt Col) H H Gough, C B, V C, (Comdt 12th Bl Cavy,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from the 26th Jan 1866, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lt Col W C MacDougall, (doing duty at Umballa,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj G V Fosbery, V C (Wing Officer 35th N I,) to remain at Poona, on medical certificate, from the 6th Dec 1875 to the 7th February 1876, in extension.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Maj J Mackay, M D to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn H Bradford, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BECHER—February 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain Arthur W. Becher, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

JOUBERT—February 5th, at Burdwan, the wife of Chas. H. Joubert, MB, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TRAILL—February 3rd, at Jeypore, Jessie, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Traill, of the United Presbyterian Mission, Jeypore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

THE Queen's Speech is unexpectedly pacific in tone, and contains no hint of the imminence of a war with China, much less of such a convulsion as would be caused by the collapse of the Turkish Empire. Her Majesty remains on the best of terms with all Foreign Powers, and the little transaction known as the purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares is only referred to as a matter in which "public interests "are deeply involved." The troubles in Malaya are not otherwise noticed than in a complimentary paragraph about the ability and energy with which the military operations have been conducted; and the public is left in ignorance of what is to be the result of those operations, though we may now presume that Sir William Jervois will not be recalled. From China the Ministry still hopes to get retribution for the murder of Mr. Margary; and the only war apparently that is contemplated at present is an extension of the crusade against the Slave Trade. We infer from the announcement in the Queen's Speech that the Ministry means to insist on having the right to search Turkish and Egyptian vessels in the Red Sea, and thus to put an end to a traffic which is now carried on openly with impunity. Our London correspondent, however, in the special telegram we publish this morning, tells us that the Liberal party has already capped the Ministerial proposal to have a Royal Commission to determine what ought to be done, by demanding that all Fugitive Slave Circulars shall be recalled and freedom given to every slave who once sets foot on the deck of a British ship. The motion to give effect to this great principle, which would enable our cruisers to do much more than they can do now for the suppression of the slave trade, has been entrusted to Mr. Whitbread, who has an hereditary interest in the subject; and the feelings of the nation with regard to the abolition of the slave trade are so enthusiastic that the Ministry will be obliged to accept the programme of the Opposition.

The paragraph of the Speech relating to India contains the important announcement that the Queen will ask Parliament [illegible] formal addition to her style and titles, setting forth her rank as the greatest of Asiatic Sovereigns. We suppose the addition will take the now familiar form, "Empress of India," and probably the formal assumption of this title will be regarded as reasonable by the people of this country, and even taken as a compliment paid to themselves. We confess, however, that we do not like the change, and we doubt if it will not provoke fierce remonstrance in England. A free people have a natural and justifiable dislike to the name of Emperor; and very many Englishmen, while content to accept the English occupation of India as a fact, will object most strongly to any proposal to assume that that occupation must be permanent, and to proclaim the conversion of the Queen of England into an Oriental despot. There could be no better legend for the rupee than the simple words "Victoria Queen," and there is no grander or more glorious title in all history than that of Queen of England. Why, then, change it? The name of Empress substituted for that of Queen may gratify the Oriental love of fine titles, but it will not add to the real power of the Government. It will simply show that the English conquerors of India have lost their native strength, and are beginning, like the Moslems before them, to become quite Indianized. We believe that the formal record of Her Majesty's titles now runs in this form :—"Victoria, by the "Grace of God, of the United Kingdom "of Great Britain and Ireland, and "of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in "Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith;" and surely this enumeration of earthly dignities is comprehensive enough to satisfy any ambition. Make Her Majesty Empress of India, and we shall immediately have a host of uncomfortable questions about special titles raised by the various Colonies. It is a pity to disturb a settlement that gives no offence for the sake of a little ostentation.

THE public could have no better proof of the Government of India's loyal zeal for the welfare of the Prince of Wales, and its tender care to guard him from exposure to even the slightest discomfort, than the fact that Lord Northbrook and his colleagues have thought it necessary to write a formal despatch to the Secretary of State about the bad arrangements made on the Bombay and Baroda Railway when His Royal Highness travelled on that line. General Sam Browne had made out a formidable list of the annoyances inflicted on the Prince and his staff by the Company's officers, and had denounced in unmeasured terms "the utter want of manage"ment, the carelessness and delay" exhibited in the working of tha royal trains. The main grievances were: that on the 18th of November the men and horses of the escort of the 3rd Hussars were kept 7½ hours waiting at the Grant Road Station because their special train was not ready in time; that the Prince's own train from the Church Gate Station the same evening was an hour late in starting, and could then only get away by leaving all the luggage behind; and that, on the return journey from Baroda, the train, timed to start at 8·30 P.M., only drew up at the platform of the old station at Baroda two minutes before His Royal Highness arrived there, and, the station being unlighted, the Prince "had "to walk a narrow slip of platform in complete "darkness some forty yards, before he could find "his carriage," the scene of confusion on the platform, crowded as it was with followers and luggage, being "most discreditable." The Agent of the Railway was forthwith called upon by the Bombay Government for an explanation of the causes of these mishaps; and the substance of Mr. Currey's letter in reply appears to be this; that a Prince who takes it into his head to start from roadside or unused stations, at which there are no sidings available, and who sends orders, within an hour or two of the time fixed for starting the train, for more luggage waggons or saloon carriages to be put on, must not expect to have these orders carried out without some delay. At the Church Gate Station one cause of delay was the neglect of the Company's officers to see that the buffers of the luggage vans in the train were at the same level, and the consequent necessity of detaching one of the vans; but the principal cause was the appearance of the Prince at the station with a more numerous suite than the Railway Company had been asked to provide for. To accommodate the additional members of the party, the Railway authorities detached two carriages from the mail train and put them on to the royal train; but anyone can understand that at Church Gate Station, where there are only the two main lines of rails, such a change must take time. So, again, at Baroda, the Railway people were called upon to add luggage vans to the train at a very late hour, and reasonable men would have made some allowance for the unavoidable delay incurred in re-making the train. The appliances of Indian Railways are, as Mr. Currey says, limited; and it is unfair to expect them to work as if they had all the resources of the London and North Western. Colonel Hancock seems to have made a very just estimate of the whole business, when, in his letter commenting on Mr. Currey's explanation, he says that the Company's officers ought not to be blamed for neglect except in the single instance of their unaccountable failure to have the old station at Baroda properly lighted; and the public will, we think, be of opinion that the Bombay Government showed its good sense in recommending that no more should be said about the matter. We cannot suppose the Prince has seen the following remark, or he would certainly have rebuked the officious intermeddlers on the other side of India who have insisted on telling the Secretary of State and the people of England what agonies he has suffered through having this one crumpled rose-leaf in his luxurious couch :—"This "Government hopes that His Royal Highness "will be pleased to bear in mind the pressure "under which the Railways of this Presidency "were at that time working, as well as the "difficulties inseparable from the execution of "unusual services at inferior stations, with a "plant suited only to the ordinary operations "of the line, and that His Royal Highness will "pardon the errors which have already caused "so much mortification to the officers of the "Company." What Prince could be deaf to so pitiful an appeal, or could refuse to pardon venial errors so frankly confessed? There need be no fear that the Bombay and Baroda officials will make similar mistakes in future, for we are sure they will always remember, when they are called upon to prepare a special train for a Prince, that it is necessary to allow a very liberal margin for the contingencies of princely caprice.

The bad taste and meanness of sending on spirit shown by the Government of India in General Browne's somewhat peevishletter to the Secretary of State can only be explained by supposing that that Government has given itself up to the servile worship of Royalty with an abject zeal which must be as hateful to the Prince of Wales as it is to all other right-thinking people. The only incident of public interest referred to by General Browne is the delay in getting horse-boxes for the escort. If, with more than a day's notice, the Bombay and Baroda Railway finds a difficulty, even with some help from the G. I. P. Railway, in getting together horse-boxes for the transport of a detachment of Hussars, what would be the use of the Railway in case it were required to send a whole cavalry regiment suddenly to Baroda or Ahmedabad? Evidently, the rolling stock is deficient, so far as regards the provision of a sufficient number of horse-boxes; and we believe the quantity of rolling stock to be kept on the different lines is fixed by the Government and not by the Railway Companies. But the Government of India pays no heed to this matter; all its attention is concentrated on the awful scandal of the scene at Baroda, where the Prince of Wales actually had to walk 40 yards in the dark, and, horror of horrors! on a platform uncovered by a sacred red carpet. It is loyalty of this kind that exposes Princes to ridicule, and we should have thought the serious business of this great Empire was sufficiently heavy to keep Lord Northbrook and his colleagues from wasting their time in the elaboration of such contemptible trifles.

LADY STAVELEY.

WE understand that Lady Staveley will be at home to receive visitors every Friday at the Cooperage between 4 and 6 P.M.

THE REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR 1874-5.

THE Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1874-5, which was presented to the annual general meeting held on the 19th October last, has just been published, and forms, with the appendices, a volume of very fair proportions, nearly double the size of the usual volume. The book this year contains, besides the usual report of the Chamber, a full and complete account of the revision of the Customs' Tariff, including the correspondence between the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce on the subject, the letters of the Marquis of Salisbury, and the resolution of the Government of India appointing a Committee for the Revision of the Tariff in 1874, the Indian Tariff Act of 1875, and the correspondence with the Government of India on the duty on [illegible] forming a complete history [illegible] matter covering [illegible] and serving as an invaluable record for reference [illegible] period. Then follows a quantity of correspondence on the Town Duties on Grain and Tobacco, the Town and Transit Duties levied by Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, the Cotton Frauds Act, and a variety of other subjects, in all of which the mercantile community have the strongest interest. Mr. Secretary Gordon has thus presented the Chamber and the public this year with a most valuable and interesting record of the proceedings of the Chamber and of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India, and the correspondence with the members of the Government on matters which affect more or less seriously the welfare of every one who is engaged in mercantile pursuits. The annual publication of the volume containing the report of the Chamber of Commerce will, if the example of the present year be followed, be looked forward to with greater interest than has heretofore been the case.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY vs. THE PRIVATE CONVEYANCES OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 7th instant, there is a letter from Mr. James Bapty, advising the carriage owners of Bombay to have the tires of their wheels made of flat 1¾ inch iron in place of the half-round tire now generally in use. I am quite surprised at such a suggestion coming from a gentleman who I always considered had a good deal of mechanical knowledge. He surely must have lost sight of the great advantage of a round tire over a flat one. The former on a good macadamised road does not bear above ½ inch, whereas the flat tire bears on its whole breadth.

See further what will be the extra labour to the horse with a flat tire. The flat tire must be dragged over every stone, whereas the round tire tends to throw stones aside. See further the great expense of tires of flat iron. To tire four wheels would cost at least Rs. 35, and they do not last as long as round tires would. The edges go often into tavers, and great is the tear and wear or straining of the carriage bolts, and of the whole frame of the carriage, without considering the extra jolting of those who are in the carriage. Further, the recommendation of Mr. Bapty to have the whole length of the tramway lined with hard sets would cost a great deal of cash, and then I do not think it would tend to improve the crossing of the line obliquely. I travel often on the tramway and have crossed the line in buggies and other conveyances, and never found much jolting. But I often observe that conveyances, particularly hack buggies, if the gauge of their wheels corresponds with the line, or if they manage to get one wheel on the line, use the rail as far as it suits them, and no wonder they come sometimes to grief. Other collisions may take place, but on the whole the tramway is a great boon to the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

A. LAING.

Bombay, 8th Feb.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when small-pox is greatly prevalent in this city, it is nothing but just that whenever any one does anything for want of discretion or any trivial circumstance, which tends to increase the epidemic, that it should be made public, and the respective authorities take cognizance of the matter. A case or two of the above diseases, of a very bad type, proved fatal on the lower floor of a building in Tamarind Lane, Fort, where I am residing, and a man living on that floor was having this morning at the entrance of the house, through sheer economy, I believe, but unfortunately so prejudicial to others living there, the cotton of the beds cleaned where the inmates of his place died.

This, I am told, is very contagious; and though, at this moment, or when this letter is published, this evil cannot be remedied, it will, at all events, serve the authorities to have a look out to put a stop to such practices in future.—Yours, &c.

B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As pointed out in your leading articles of the 3rd and 7th inst., small-pox is very prevalent now amongst all classes of the community and in almost every district. As to the measures taken by the Health Department, I may mention that early in the morning I receive a list of houses in which cases of small-pox have been reported. Mr. Brunton, Assistant Health Officer, or myself visit these houses and give the inspectors instructions as to the special sanitary measures to be taken. The general rules I have issued are that when small-pox appears in the houses of the poor the houses are to be lime-washed departmentally, but that when the owners or occupiers are well-off notices to lime-wash are to be served. The rooms in which those attacked have lived are to be fumigated. The inspectors have been ordered to insist on the clothing of the affected being destroyed. A list of the cases that come to my notice is sent to the local Superintendent of Vaccination, in order that he may send vaccinators to the houses in which they have occurred to vaccinate the people who have not already been vaccinated or had small-pox. The Health Department has always experienced very great difficulty in dealing with small-pox. When a case of cholera occurs the people run to us for assistance, but with small-pox it is very different. To say nothing of most of the people concealing the fact of cases of small-pox occurring in their families, the peculiar views they hold regarding the nature and origin of the disease render the adoption of measures to check its spread extremely difficult and embarassing. An instance of this occurred this evening. After office hours, I visited a house in Rampart Row in which it was reported there was small-pox. The house is a five-storied one, and it is occupied by Bhattias. I saw seven children in this house, all of whom were suffering from small-pox. One of them was suffering from the worst type of the disease. Some of these children were sleeping on beds stretched on the floors; others were reclining in the laps of their mothers. All of them were evidently taken the greatest care of and watched with great anxiety; but what I want to draw attention to is, that sitting round these little creatures covered with the small-pox eruption were other children and grown up people who gathered round them and handled their cloth ing without the slightest hesitation or fear. They did not appear to realize for one moment that the disease was infectious, or that they ran any risk in coming near those who were infected. None of their children were attended by any medical man; nor did they intend to call me in. To use their own words, they believed the disease came from God, and why should they not be satisfied and rest contented. This absence of belief in the infectiousness of small-pox, though it secures for those affected with the disease greater care and attention than is bestowed on the sick in communities where the disease is believed to be infectious, still according to the generally received idea of the nature of small-pox it favours to an immense extent the spread and increase of the malady. The local Superintendent of Vaccination, Dr. Ananta Chandroba, and his staff are busy at work vaccinating all they can, and at my recommendation the Municipal Commissioner has sanctioned an addition to his establishment. At present I am considering whether it is practicable to utilize the inspectors of this department as vaccinators.

Both myself and my predecessor have advocated compulsory vaccination, but, although I am an advocate of compulsory vaccination, that there are grave objection to its adoption cannot be overlooked. The benefits of vaccination are being slowly but surely recognized, and the numbers vaccinated are steadily increasing year by year. 3,118 more vaccinations were performed in 1875 than in 1874. Were vaccination however forced on the people, it is just possible that a strong prejudice might arise against it; and what there is now every possibility of being universally adopted, and after a time gladly welcomed, might be regarded with suspicion, if it did not meet with bitter opposition.

Small-pox is endemic in Bombay. The table below gives the number of deaths since 1870 :—

In 1870	there were	556	deaths.
" 1871	"	919	"
" 1872	"	1854	"
" 1873	"	714	"
" 1874	"	261	"
" 1875	"	248	"

Although a large number of deaths have lately occurred—75 last week—still the mortality in proportion to the number of cases is not very heavy.

In connection with your allusion to Captain Burton's experience of small pox at Jeddah, I may here mention that some of the cases of small pox in ships from Jeddah have been loaded at Aden.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday, in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and there were also present—G. A. Barnett, Esq., Dr. Thomas Blaney, Surgeon-Major H Cook, M. D., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Surgeon-Major Hewlett, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer were also present.

The first question considered was the advisability of accepting or rejecting the proposal of the projected Tansa Water Company to take over the water works of the city.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder) said that in making his speech the other day, he promised, as far as he could, to capitalise the figures therein given. He had endeavoured to do so, and had taken Vehar first, Vehar-*cum*-Tulsi secondly, and then Vehar, Tulsie, and Ewoor together. The Vehar revenue he estimated at 4 lacs of rupees at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons. Then, he formerly said a depreciation [illegible] was necessary, which ought to be, he considered [illegible] about 2 per ct., but [illegible] with Mr. Walton, and after reference to what authorities they were able to find they had arrived at the conclusion that 1 per cent would be a fair allowance. Accordingly, he had estimated it at that rate on the original cost of the Vehar Lake, and that would be Rs. 66,000 a year, which, with the present establishment charges of Rs. 56,000 a year, would give Rs. 1,22,000 yearly to be deducted from the 4 lacs. This would give Rs. 2,78,000, which, capitalized at 5 per cent., would give Rs. 55,60,000 as the value of Vehar, while the company offered them Rs. 34 lacs, or less by Rs. 21,60,000. That would be if they could do with Vehar alone, but they could not, so he had taken Vehar and Tulsie together. He assumed the revenue would be Rs. 4,50,000, and he should say the depreciation and establishments would be Rs. 1,62,000, leaving Rs. 2 88 000 which, capitalised, at 5 per cent., would give Rs 57,60,000, whereas the company offered Rs. 74,00,000, or a gain of Rs 16,40,000. Taking the three schemes together, if they had water as the company proposed to supply it, the depreciation would be Rs 1,34,000, and the total deduction from the revenue, which he estimated at Rs. 5,00,000, for depreciation and establishments would be Rs. 199,900, which would leave a net revenue of Rs 3,10,000 and capitalizing that at 5 per cent., the amount would be Rs. 62,00,000. The amount offered by the company was Rs. 10,200,000, so that according to this estimate there would be a loss on the carrying out of the Vehar and Tulsee-cum-Ewoor scheme of Rs 40,00,000. He did not know whether he had made himself quite clear on this point, but it appeared to him the very way in which it was possible to make a computation. He wished next to refer to the letter accompanying Mr. Clegg's scheme. The proposal, as sent to the Bombay Government had already been submitted to the Town Council, but there was a request accompanying it, in which it was stated that the application in the form of a memorial to Lord [illegible] already, and by him to the Indian Council, who said that if the scheme were to receive the sanction of the Bombay authorities it would be favourably considered by them. He (Mr. Pedder) understood that was not exactly a correct representation. He was told that the reply actually given by the Secretary of State was that he should think it necessary to consider the matter very carefully himself because of the general feeling of the inhabitants of the city being against parting with their water works. Mr. Pedder also read a portion of the letter which referred to statements that had appeared respecting the probability of the company's stricting the supply of water as an assumption for which there was no ground, and which stated that the company would of course supply all the public wells and water for watering the streets, and for fires gratuitously.

Lieut.-Col. Hancock said he thought, without giving his opinion upon this particular matter, that they should take very great care about allowing outside companies to come in and get the water supply of the city into their hands. He added that he was afraid there was a wrong impression abroad that if they double their supply of water they would necessarily double their revenue.

Mr. Pedder said that under the meter rates, it depended entirely whether the people would take the water or not. He thought himself if they had a largely increased supply they would have a larger revenue, but he thought one lac of rupees was quite as much as they could expect additional revenue after they constructed additional works. He believed about two-thirds of the water rate was at present raised by a percentage on the rent of houses.

Lieut.-Col. Hancock said they must depend on the increase of population. If they could double the population they might double their revenue perhaps.

Dr. Blaney said there were two large sources of revenue from which they were unable to draw at present. In the first place came the industries, to which they were at present able to supply only about one-fourth of what they required. They paid by meter, and would give a very large revenue. Secondly, the pressure from Vehar did not extend to the higher part of the city, and the increased pressure from Tulsi would give a supply where there was now none at all, and of course a consequent increase in the revenue.

The Chairman said the point they had now to decide in reply to Government was whether they chose to entertain the proposition of the company to supply the city with water, or whether they would go in for it themselves.

Mr. Maclean said there was another point of calculation that might be brought out—when should they get the proposed full supply if they went on as they were doing? because it was a question of time to a great extent which made the proposition of the company of any value. For instance, if they could complete Tansa in three years, it was obviously better than waiting 30 years for it.

Mr. Pedder said it was impossible to say. He must say the Corporation ought to open their eyes to this fact, that if they refused the company's offer, and it turned out that Tulsi did not give a sufficient supply, they would have to go to Tansa. His own impression was that Tulsi would do for several years; but he did not think any man in the world could form an accurate estimate.

Captain Henry said there was a letter from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the subject which had perhaps better be read.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow) accordingly read the letter which was as follows :—

Girgaum, 1st February 1876.

H. W. BARROW, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—Kindly place before the Town Council the following few remarks on our water supply. There are several questions concerning it before us; the first to be considered is Mr. Clegg's projected company.

I trust sufficient care will be taken in coming to a decision about it. The short of the scheme is that we allow the company to supply us with water obtaining the right and the power of exacting from us something like what we now pay for our water. I do not enter into a discussion on the details, as it is at present unnecessary for me to do so. We have the willingness of the Indian Government to lend us money at 4½ per cent.—every chance or rather a certainty of a reduction in our water rates when the supply is completed, and the property entirely becoming our own in time without adding to our present burdens. In the loan from the Indian Government we have all the advantages and profits of cheap capital and remain master of ourselves without putting ourselves at the mercy of a company (and unknown what that is) for a necessary of life and binding ourselves down for ever to a fixed heavy burden.

The company are a body of men of business and money, who desire to come here to make a profitable investment. They may either make a profit or loss. If the project is *really* such as to leave a good profit to the company, from the rates *we* ourselves should have to pay I do not see any earthly reason why we should not keep ourselves that profit, by borrowing at 4½ per cent. If, on the other hand, the scheme turn out a failure, what will be the company's, or rather our fate. Past experience gives us the reply. Sir C Trevelyan says, to the Finance Committee of the House of Commons in 1873, in illustration of English influence in Indian financial affairs, or of what he also calls "the mercantile and stock-jobbing interest" (not in any invidious sense), that the Railway to Port Canning "was forced upon the Government of India by the pressure of the English mercantile and monied interest, including home pressure because the railway was all got up at home." Sir Charles calls the influence of the Home Government, backed by the home public, "*a giant's strength which no Indian Government can stand against.*" He further says, as another illustration, with regard to the Orissa Irrigation Company that though that company was a "dead failure," "Government took over the concern as an exorbitant rate," and that this case was an "instance of an unsuccessful speculation turned over to the Government of India, that is, to the people of India, at a rate which connected it into a highly successful operation," the company getting back the whole of their money at a premium and the Government getting the speculation undertaking and the loss. As a further illustration, Sir Charles mentioned the Elphinstone Land Company. When the Rs. 36,000 shares rose to a premium of Rs. 180,000 nobody thought of asking Government to buy it, but when Rs. 1,000 shares went down to Rs. 330 (Mr. Maclean gives this figure to the Committee), the shareholders suddenly awoke to the philanthropic idea of conferring a great benefit on the people of India, and as Sir Charles says "a doubtful and hazardous speculation was transferred to the people of India at a cost of nearly two millions of money," the Government buying up the concern at *par*, Mr. Maclean says in his evidence "that the influence principally used was a social influence to a great extent," and that he did not think "that Government possibly could have any ground for thinking that they were really entering on a good commercial transaction." I wonder whether the Mazagon Company is at a similar gain.

With our eyes thus well opened about the *irresistible power* of the social and monied influences on Government both in England and in India, if the ratepayers of Bombay are simple enough to suppose that in case Mr Clegg's scheme proved a failure, it would not be saddled on them, the fault will be their own. For the company the game is the well known one, "heads I win, tails you (the Bombay public) lose." To me, taking it from every point of view I can, it appears it will be the height of folly to accept this company.

Mr. Pedder has expressed a hope, I should be able to make some remarks, upon the question of the importation of European capital. He is rig[illegible] should get from the Governme[illegible] ultimately European cap[illegible] tation of European che[illegible] have it, but in a way t[illegible] As matters go at p[illegible] European capital. [illegible] European service to [illegible] away the greater p[illegible] leaving us to pay [illegible]n. Again, when a c[illegible] bargain, powerful, social and monied [illegible] manage (for very excellent reason always) [illegible] concern on the Indian public; or when Government guarantees or connects itself with any concern the shareholders are all safe and the Indian public must pay somehow. This is, however, too large a subject for discussion here. The *fundamental* evil which Indian statesmen and people will have to grapple with most earnestly is the eating up and the carrying away of the capital (both imported and India's own) by an inordinately extensive and expensive European agency in all departments of life, and the corresponding displacement of the agency, provision and capital of the people themselves at the country. No palliation, or the so-called help of cheap European capital, will remedy this serious evil. By all means let companies come; but in true and not sham enterprise, independent of any Government influence, connection, or powers; making what profits they can, but not saddling upon us their failures.

I reserve any remarks I may have to make on the other questions before us till this one of Mr. Clegg's company is disposed of.—I remain, &c.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The Chairman asked if any gentleman would like to make any remark about the proposal of the company. He thought they all knew as much about it now, as they were likely to know if it was before them for twelve months. Mr. Pedder suggested, and possibly it was right to mention to the Council that a subject of this kind ought to go to the Corporation, and probably they would feel offended if it did not, but there was no reason why the Town Council should not express their own views.

Mr. Maclean—It would be more satisfactory.

Captain Henry—I should go on the principle that the Council are of opinion that the water supply should be kept in their own hands, regardless of the cost.

Mr. Maclean said Mr. Dadabhai seemed to object very strongly to European agency, but European agency would be employed whether the company or the Municipality did the work, so that the money would be carried to England all the same in any case.

Lieut.-Col. Hancock said that looking at the company's proposal financially, it was a good offer if they believed that before 25 or 30 years the town would require a much larger supply than Vehar could give; and though he was averse to accepting the offer, the Corporation should clearly understand that they had this liability in prospect, and they must assure the Government that they were prepared if necessary to face a further expenditure for extra water supply.

Mr. Maclean said he objected to deciding the matter on what he would call sentimental considerations. He thought it ought to be decided on financial grounds, and with the consideration whether the city was to have a full supply of water or not. If, as Captain Henry had suggested, the Corporation would pledge itself to give the public a sufficient supply within a reasonable time, and show that they understood what the wants of the people were, it would be better than having a company come into the town; but if the Corporation would not give that undertaking, they (the Town Council) should consider the company's project purely with regard to what would be the gain financially and in the supply of water to the city. He did not think the illustrations quoted by Mr. Dadabhai hade anything to do with this matter at all. Those were cases in which the Government of India and the Government of Bombay were pressed into buying bad properties from English shareholders. They did not know the value of the properties very well perhaps, and were inveigled into buying them. But they (the Corporation) were masters in the [illegible] of property which was of doubtful value. They were [illegible] full possession of it, and could say what conditions they put upon its sale, and could also see that such conditions were carried out, or exact a forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil them. He thought it showed a want of judgment, as well as unfairness, to condemn the suggested company for coming forward with what, as far as he could judge, was a very reasonable proposition and showed at any rate that the projectors had a keen eye to what the necessities of a proper water supply to industries, &c., in this part of the world really were.

Dr. Blaney said he quite agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Maclean. He was sure no one had ever been able to charge the Municipality of Bombay, whether as now constituted, or formerly, with withholding funds for the improvement of the water supply when required; and he believed that if a resolution from the Town Council went to the Corporation, containing a clause to the effect that they recognized their responsibility to give a good, sufficient, and cheap supply of water to the city, he was sure they would rise as one man to endorse it.

After some further discussion the following resolution was passed :—"The Council are of opinion that the water supply of the city should remain in the hands of the Corporation. The Council recognize their responsibility, whatever may be the cost of keeping the city always supplied with good, sufficient, and cheap water. And in the event of the additional supply from Toolsi proving insufficient, the Council undertake to recommend to the Corporation the execution of such further works as may be necessary."

Mr. Pedder said the next question, having rejected the Tansa Water Company's scheme, was to decide what plan they proposed to adopt—Mr. Gostling's or Mr. Walton's.

On this subject, the following communication was read from Col. Crofton, the Inspector General of Irrigation :—

The Vehar reservoir now [illegible] by [illegible]ated, 11,000,000 or 17 gallons per head per day for 650 [illegible] ful experiments, is not found to be sufficient, and in a[illegible]00 people. This demand is great on the main, the pressure [illegible]ition, when the to drive the water to the extremity of [illegible] is not sufficient the distribution system.

In 1872, the formation of another reservoir [illegible] valley was sanctioned: the dam, 74 feet high, is in the Tulsi pleted, and the surplus water from this reservoir [illegible] passed into Vehar during the rains of 1872 for [illegible] the first time.

The supply to Bombay from Vehar is limited by the capacity of the 32-inch main, and cannot be increased without laying down another main.

The pressure from Vehar is not sufficient to supply the elevated places such as Malabar Hill.

A strange reservoir at the termination of the main supply pipes is much required in case of accident to the pipe.

It has therefore been determined to take the supply from the Tulsi reservoir, which is at a considerably higher level than that at Vehar, by a separate main to a reservoir on the top of Malabar Hill, whence it can be distributed under pressure to all the highest points.

In addition to the Tulsi works, the estimates sent up provide for a new outlet from the Vehar reservoir, the present one being situated in the earthen dam where it is highest,—a most dangerous mode of construction, which should never have been adopted.

The design now estimated for is that which should have been carried out at the first, viz. a tunnel in the side of the hill road, one extremity of the dam in which the outlet main is to be carried. There is no doubt as to the absolute necessity for this.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of the Tulsi scheme being quite separate from Vehar is in the provision of a second reservoir in case of accidents to the Vehar dam or main, so that the supply of water to the city is never likely to be altogether stopped, as it is very improbable that both dams would fail at the same time. Even should such a catastrophe occur, the reservoir on Malabar Hill would give a limited supply for five days.

The Tulsi project, then, is as follows :—

The main dam is 74 feet high, and it is stated that the impounded quantity of water available for distribution is 1,450,000,000 gallons, or a year's supply at about 4,000,000 gallons per day. This is supposing no additions during the year; but if, as would generally be the case, the reservoir were full at the end of the monsoon, the quantity available would be that given above, plus the volume drawn off during the monsoon.

The detail of the calculation of the capacity of the reservoir and the catchment appear to have been given in former reports, which are alluded to in these papers.

This dam and its collaterate work is complete, or nearly so, and has cost Rs 4,00,000.

An outlet tower is designed, from which the main supply pipe will issue.

The main from the Tulsi reservoir to Malabar Hill storage tank is designed 22 inches in diameter, which, with a head of pressure calculated at 137 feet, will discharge 3,274,000 gallons per day.

The storage tank on Malabar Hill to hold 21 250,000 gallons, or five days' supply for the whole population of Bombay, 650,000 in all, at about 6½ gallons per head.

From the storage tank the water will be distributed to certain portions of the city and suburbs containing 150,000 inhabitants, and a separate main will connect the distribution system from Vehar with the storage tank, to admit of supplying the whole city with Tulsi water in case of accident to the Vehar works.

The average daily supply from both sources will then be—

	Gallons.
From Vehar	11,000,000
Do. Tulsi...	3,274,000
	14,274,000

or 21·96 gallons per head daily to 650,000 people.

The abstract of the estimates is as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Outlet tower in Tulsi reservoir	63,000
2.	42-inch main and discharge valve in tunnel from reservoir..	15,000
3.	22-inch main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill storage tank	16,04,120
4.	Six sluices and houses	30,000
5.	Storage tank, Malabar Hill..........	2,00,000
6.	Branch main to connect Tulsi with Vehar system	45,000
7.	Distribution mains in Bombay, including arrangements to connect Tulsi with Vehar system	6,85,000
8.	Waste weir to dam No. 1..........................	24,000
9.	Masonry lining of tunnel for discharge pipe from Tulsi reservoir	10,000
10	Dam No II at Tulsi, with waste weir	1,45,000
	20 per cent. for contingency and establishment	5,92,000
	Total Tulsi...	34,18,120
	New outlet from Vehar	2,13,000
	Total estimate now submitted...	36,31,120
	Expended on dam No. I, &c.	4,00,000
	Grand Total..........	40,31,000

The scheme appears to have undergone exhaustive discussion, and to have been carefully scrutinised by many able engineers and others, before final approval by the municipality.

The three main points on which differences of opinion existed were—

1. The size of the Main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill, which has been fixed by the Municipal Council at 22 inches bore, instead of 24 inches, as projected by the Executive Engineer Mr. Walton.

2. Capacity of reservoir on Malabar Hill.

Three sizes were estimated for—

			Rs.
(*a*)	For 17 galls per head to 650 000	for five days.	4,19,540
(*b*)	" 6½ "	650,000	2,08,790
(*c*)	" 17 "	650,000 for one day ...	1,23,680

The Council have fixed on the (*b*) size.

3. Tulsi dam No. II, on a low portion of the catchment water-shed, to retain the water to the height of the waste weir at No. I dam.

The maximum height of this dam is 21 feet. It was originally projected of masonry, but after much discussion an earthen dam, with suitable waste weir, has been determined on.

As to the dam No II, I quite agree with Colonel Kennedy that the protracted discussion about so simple a work was a marvellous waste of time. It might very well have been left to the Municipal Engineer to decide. As it is, the decision arrived at of an earthen dam is, in my opinion, correct.

If there is any fear of accident from narrowing of reservoir, a thin rubble wall, carried up in the body of the embankment from a short depth below ground surface to highest water level, would make all safe.

The capacity of the Malabar Hill storage tank seem to be sufficient.

The only point on which I cannot help differing from the decision of the Municipality is in size of the Main from Tulsi.

It is shown that Tulsi can supply 4,000,000 gallons daily, and looking to the probable increase of the population in Bombay, it seems to me shortsighted policy to restrict the carrying capacity of the Main for an estimated saving of Rs. 1 33,420, thus reducing the daily supply to Bombay by nearly 800,000 gallons.

I have stated above that the aggregate supply, as here projected, would give 21 96 gallons per head per day for the entire population; but in calculating the discharge from the 22 inch main, no allowance was made for incrustation of pipe, which is usually taken at one inch. This bore then practically would be only 21 inches, which gives a discharge of 3,099,510 gallons per day, instead of 3,274,000, thus reducing the aggregate daily supply to 14,099,510, gallons, or 21·69 gallons per head of population.

Mr. Walton's 24-inch Main, allowing one inch, as before for incrustation (actual bore thus 23 inches), would discharge 3,890,880 gallons per day, or 791,370 gallons more than the 22-inch Main. The aggregate supply would then be 14,890,880 gallons per day, or nearly 23 gallons per head instead of 21·6.

I think this should be pointed out to Bombay.

I have no other remarks to make on the project, which appears sound in all essential points.

One other matter connected with the Bombay water works should, I think, be taken into consideration. There appear to be no service reservoirs or storage tanks in Bombay in connection with the Vehar supply, so that any accident to the Main supply pipe at once deprives the city of water.

This should not be. At least one day's supply should be stored, but if money can be found, there should, I think, be storage room for three days' supply.

Mr. Pedder said in justice to the Committee who considered the scheme, he ought to draw attention to one point. The difference between the levels of the lakes was really 59 ft. Mr. Gostling in his letters had written in a manner which he did not think was altogether civil, because his own professional position was not such as to entitle him to take that kind of tone. He should not forget that Mr. Walton had studied water works particularly for the last ten years, and knew as much about them probably as Mr. Gostling would do if he lived to be 100 years old. He thought it would be safe for the Town Council to state that they considered Mr. Gostling's scheme did not require any further inquiry, Mr. Walton's report being conclusive. At the same time, it might be better perhaps to go further into the discussion, and Mr. Walton was now ready with a reply to Mr. Gostling's letter which had appeared in the papers if the Council desired to hear it. With regard to the last paragraph of the letter from the Inspecter General of Irrigation, he hoped that under any circumstances the Corporation would decide to lay a 24-inch pipe and not a 22-inch one. He thought it would be a mistake, for the sake of a petty economy to lay a 22-inch pipe. There was another consideration, too, as to whether they ought not to lay a pipe at once sufficient to carry the Tulsi and Ewoor water. The difference in price would be 24½ lacs of rupees against 17¼ lacs.

Dr. Blaney suggested that as the members had not had an opportunity of reading and fully considering Mr. Walton's report, the further consideration of the question had better be adjourned for a week.

Accordingly, the further discussion of this matter was adjourned till the next meeting.

The Secretary read the following communication from Government regarding the police contribution :—

No. 366 of 1876.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 28th Jan. 1876.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5858 of the 18th Oct. last, in which you express a hope that Government will make a payment to the Municipality of Rs. 90,000 on account of the cost of the Police for the year 1876-77.

2. By the Resolution of the 4th March 1875, to which you have referred, you were informed that as the Provincial Revenue of 1876-77 would fall short of the expenditure, this payment could not be made. The Government are at present under the necessity of drawing on the cash balance of previous years, for the purpose of completing public works which cannot be left unfinished; and are at the same time declining to undertake other works required in different parts of the Presidency, the postponement of which will year by year become more inconvenient.

3. It is probable therefore that [illegible] brought down to a point below which it cannot properly be reduced, and it was with a view to such a contingency that the Government felt it their duty to decline accepting a permanent liability for Rs. 90 000 per annum.

4. His Excellency in Council has, however, just received a communication expressing the hope of the Government of India, that this Government will reconsider their decision and by continuing the grant of the Municipality, render it unnecessary to deal with their memorial addressed to the Secretary of State, which was forwarded to the Government of India on the 21st May 1875.

5. In these circumstances, and without pledging themselves as to the future, this Government accede to the request made in your letter regarding the contribution for the year 1876-77.—I have, &c.,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Resolved, that the Resolution of Government, No. 366, (General Department), dated 28th January 1876, be recorded, and that in acknowledging receipt thereof the thanks of the Council be tendered to Government.

Sanction was given to the payment of an excess of Rs. 1,090 over the grant for the cost of relaying night soil pipes at Carnac Bunder to be met by savings on Section [illegible]., Night Soil Collection C., Feed of Bullocks, Conservancy Branch.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 4,930 from "New Works" (Dhobie Lines) to meet an excess on Sections II., III. and V. for coals and repairs to machinery at Love Grove Pumping Station.

Read memo from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending that the deduction from the earnings of the Receivers of rates and taxes (who are paid partly by commission) as contribution to the Pension Fund be made on a fixed average of Rs. 30 per mensem—*Approved and Sanctioned.*

Read application from Mr P O Higgins to be allowed to count his service in the police force from 6th October 1858 until the 28th June 1862 when he entered the market department as municipal service under the Pension, &c., Rules. Dr. Hewlett proposed, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded, that the application be granted.

Amendment recorded by Mr. [illegible], seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, that the application be referred.

The amendment was carried.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the conveyance of 10·45 square yards of ground taken from Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee for the improvement of Breach Candy Road.

Read further letter from Abboo Ahmed dated 31st January 1876, stating that he was not yet been paid *for the land* in his [illegible] Mohla taken from him for a road improvement claim[illegible] been paid and that the Fazindar has no authority to [illegible] the compensation.

Read also memo. from the Executive Engineer, stating that he [illegible] report [illegible] has no further remarks to make to his former report [illegible] the rate of his case (stating that applicant refuses to accept under claim compensation awarded to him,) that the Fazindar Ahmed has [illegible] the compensation money, and that Abboo [illegible] of 20th Ja[illegible] not yet produced his title deeds. (See minutes [illegible] ary last.) Ordered that applicant be informed

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., 9-40 P. M.

Up to seven o'clock there is nothing new about the Canal. The reference in the Queen's Speech to the Slave Circular and a Royal Commission of Enquiry caused great sensation. Mr. Whitbread's motion revoking all circulars, and advocating universal protection under the British flag, raises a great issue. This is a counter move to the Royal Commission.

The Queen's reception was good but not enthusiastic.

Dr. Kenealy's procession was stopped at Whitehall.

THE SUITE OF THE NEW VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 9TH FEB.

Lieut-Col. Wellesley, Lord Cowley's son, late Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, is likely to come out in the suite of the new Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will, after the London season, go to Russia, where the Duchess will make a stay of some length during the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in command of H. M. ship Sultan.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 9TH FEB.

Both Houses have voted the addresses in reply to the Royal Speech yesterday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Derby, in reply to Earl Granville, said that in supporting Count Andrassy's Note, there would be no violation of the Treaty of Paris. He defended the action of Government in purchasing the Canal shares, and stated that Mr. Cave's instructions were not to interfere in the financial schemes submitted to the Khedive.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington made a speech in which he condemned the recent Admiralty Slave Circular as well as the policy of purchasing the Canal shares which he considered alike dangerous as well as profitless.

Mr. Disraeli said that the Royal Commission of Enquiry which it was intended to open for examining the Slave Trade Question would lead to a full discussion on the subject. Despite the support which Her Majesty's Government had given to Count Andrassy's Note, England was as free as ever. Mr. Disraeli then lengthily defended the purchase of the Canal shares and pointed out the value of the Suez Canal in connecting the chain of fortresses between England and India.

Mr. Gladstone approved of the action Government had taken in supporting Count Andrassy's Note.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 8TH FEB.

The Alfonsists are now masters of the provinces of Biscay and Alava.

LONDON, 8TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16 d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's. Mule Twist	0-11⅜
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104¼
Bar Silver	54⅜

The sum of £164,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

DR. KENEALY'S procession, referred to in our special telegram from London, was probably organized to make a personal appeal to the Queen for the release of "Sir Roger;" but the police appear to have stopped the procession from coming near Her Majesty.

GENERAL COLBURNE and suite were to leave Penang on the 4th inst. per P. & O. steamer Golconda for Singapore *en route* to Hongkong.

MAJOR GENERAL W. R. P. CURZON, C. B., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India from 1854 to 1858, has become Earl Howe, by the death of his brother, the second Earl, which occurred in England on Saturday.

THE *Madras Mail* learns that the appointment of Dr. Macleane, C. S., as tutor to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore will not take effect, and that Colonel Malleson, C. S. I., will continue in his present appointment as Guardian to His Highness.

THE quantity of Cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to Foreign or External Ports, during the month of January 1876, amounted to 5,021 bales, weighing 19,57,984 lbs., or 3,099 candies and 224 lbs. of the value of Rs. 4,51,900.

THE actual receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £207,491. The receipts from Bengal opium have exceeded the estimates by £531,327, but those from Malwa opium have been less by £323,386.

MR. HUBERT THOMAS KNOX is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries during the appointment of Mr. Grigg on other duty. Mr. Grigg delivered over charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner to Mr. Cockerell on the afternoon of Saturday last. He was to leave for Madras either on Monday or Tuesday last.

A LOADED revolver was found in the Jumma Musjid at Delhi on the morning the Prince of Wales passed through, and it seems that a native accidentally wounded himself with the revolver and has since died. Have the police succeeded in tracing out the owner of the pistol, and making him give his reason for being armed with it?

WE have not heard much of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda lately, but though nothing else would move him the taboots had the effect of exciting his drowsy faculties, for we learn from a Madras paper that the ex Gaekwar of Baroda drove about Black Town and Triplicane on Saturday last viewing the various taboots and processions of the Mohurrum.

MR. MCIVOR has left Ootacamund for Ceylon, to inspect the Cinchona Plantations of that Island. [illegible]

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hard work. It is said that Mr. Superintendent Percy will be rewarded with a lump sum of Rs. 400 for his exertions, and in his case, rules might be stretched with some grace, for he is known to have surpassed Sir Boyle Roche's bird, by being seen at the same moment of time almost all over the town.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd February 1876, that the only rainfall reported during the week has been a trifling shower at Darjeeling, a shower at Gowhatti, and light falls at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Jullundur, Lahore and Delhi in the Punjab. In Madras prospects continue unchanged. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has begun in the Deccan districts; the condition of the crops is fair. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, and the greater part of Rajpootana: In Bhurtpore rain is wanted. In Bengal the rice crop is almost all reaped, with a fair yield upon the whole; the spring crops promise well, but require rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are generally good, but rain is wanted. Rain is also required in the southern districts of the Punjab. There is no improvement reported from Mysore. Reports from Burmah and Assam are good.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 1st January were 7,917 against 8,708 in the previous week. There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 127 deaths were registered, the number in the previous week being 88. Gurgaon, Lahore, Jhang, and Peshawur were the districts most affected by the disease: scattered cases have occurred in several other districts of the province. In the town of Palwal the disease is very fatal; 17 deaths from it were registered. The disease has appeared in the cities of Umritsur and Lahore also. There continues to be a marked improvement in the general health of the province. Some of the large towns are suffering from a high rate of mortality: thus the annual death-rate of Palwal was 122, Kartarpur 147, Tanda and Urmar 80, Umritsur 65, and Mooltan suburbs 76. The small town of Kamalia, in the Montgomery district, continues to be excessively sickly; the deaths registered in the week give an annual death-rate of 183 per mille of population. There were 476 male and 468 female births registered.

THE *Indian Daily News* recently went into mourning on account of the state of Municipal affairs in Calcutta, but apparently his sorrow has been turned into joy and he now indulges in a little pleasant *badinage* in the following paragraph:—"The rumour whispered so often during the past month, that Sir Stuart Hogg will proceed to England on furlough in June next, now surges up to us in so many and such distinct ripples, that we feel that no great harm can be done by the mere recognition of it in print. Whether the town could be consoled, in the event of the rumour having more truth in it than most rumours of that sort, and on what conditions the feat could be performed, are questions from any too rash verdict on which we shrink with natural modesty. Sir Stuart himself will scarcely bear us any ill-will for offering the opinion that there are one or two ways in which Calcutta might be consoled for his loss. What is more doubtful, however, is whether the Government, having such a bill on hand as the municipal bill, will be able to find anybody else to carry it on. Great measures call for great men."

THE following, which reached us by mail, needs no comment, and we publish it for the benefit of our readers, some of whom will doubtless be able to put their fingers upon parallel productions among the numerous business circulars they receive:—

1, Lombard Court, London, 1st January, 1870.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to inform you that we have this day commenced business as commission merchants, with branch firms at Calcutta and Bombay, where we offer you our services, hoping to merit your confidence by careful attention to any business with which you may favour us.

In consequence of the establishment of telegraphs and other improved means of communication with the East, we are able to undertake all mercantile operations on much more favourable terms than those which have hitherto been current, and with the view of securing your goodwill, we may state that we shall not only charge no commission whatever on any sort of business, but shall be prepared to refund any losses which you may incur. Our friends abroad will, for form's sake, render accounts with the current rates of Commission, but these will be returned by us on your applying for them, and in order to facilitate transactions, we and our friends abroad, are prepared to draw, accept and renew bills on your account for any amount without requiring any security whatever. It is true we do not as yet see how we are to make a living on these terms, but as they appear to have been already adopted by others, whose expenditure and position in society convince us that their incomes must be very large, we feel sure we shall not be less successful, and that in course of time those friends who favour us with their business will, together with ourselves, realise large fortunes.—We are, &c.,

BUBBEL, DIRST & Co.

THE following items of shipping news are from the *Straits Times* of 27th January:—The Eastern and Australian mail steamer Brisbane arrived at Singapore on the 15th January with her mails and passengers, which she re-embarked at Sourabaya, having been floated off the reef on which she grounded. The Brisbane struck on Angelica reef, in the Flores sea, on the 18th December. She was running about 12 knots per hour, and consequently ran high up on the reef, where she remained aground until the 5th January when she was floated off apparently having sustained no damage, and proceeded to Sourabaya, where after re-embarking her passengers, mails and specie, she came on to Singapore. The grounding of the steamer is attributed to a strong current, which carried her several miles out of her course, and to thick weather, which obscured the reef from view. News has been received of the total loss of the Singapore steamer Minister [illegible] Staat Rochussen, Capt. Everill, on the voyage from Singapore to Samarang. She struck on a bank on the morning of the 15th Jan., filled almost instantly, and went to pieces soon afterwards. The Chinese passengers and crew barely escaped with their lives, two of the boats going to pieces when being lowered from the davits; five of the crew were drowned. The steamer formerly belonged to the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Co., and for a long time plied between Singapore and Java; she was recently purchased by Mr. Cheang Hong Lim, and has since been employed in the local service. The captain and crew of the British barque Seaton, from Manilla and Cebu for Liverpool with sugar and hemp, arrived at Singapore from Batavia on Monday, and report the total loss of the vessel on 8th December, off Billiton.

THE *Pioneer*:—The energetic step taken by the Government of India in deputing Colonel Monro to act the part of candid friend to the Khan of Khelat, seems to have raised the most sanguine hopes among the opponents of "masterly inactivity." And, to say the least, it seems hard to imagine how the Government can stop with the mission of Colonel Monro. One cannot imagine a more thankless and at the same time more perilous task than that of acting as resident or peace-commissioner, in the Khelat country. For Colonel Monro to become an effectual peacemaker, he must be well backed by powder and bayonets, and the more he has of them, the more is it unlikely that he will be forced to use them. A contemporary makes the very good suggestion that Government should seize the present opportunity of accomplishing a thorough exploration and survey of the Bolan Pass. It has even been said that a grand military road might be constructed through the pass with the aid of those very robbers who live by looting the Indo-Afghan and Central Asiatic caravans. The statesman who can do this may indeed boast of having accomplished the most extraordinary humanitarian feat of the age. But we fear the professional cut-throats of the Khelat and neighbouring [illegible]

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says that he did not see the Challenge till she was about a hundred yards off. Captain Butler, who was seated near him, also saw the vessel at the same time, jumped up, and ordered the helm to be put to starboard. This order was immediately obeyed, but, before the steamer could alter her course, she was run into by the Challenge and what we have stated above took place.

THE *Pioneer* lectures the silly Dr. Duff of Edinburgh in the following strain:—"Dr. Duff, the somewhile Indian Missionary, now professing evangelistic theology—whatever that may be—at an Edinburgh College, has been grieving over the Prince of Wales. The Professor had hoped, it seems, that our guest would do something out here in the missionary line,—imagine our Prince teaching the first principles of evangelistic theology to bewildered heathens,—but the hope is unfulfilled. Nor is this all, for not only are there no telegrams from Dr. Russell to say the good work is going on, but the Prince has been backsliding. 'Undoubtedly,' said Dr. Duff at an Edinburgh meeting, 'there *were* some things that excited unpleasant apprehensions. Idolatrous temples were visited, the tooth of Buddha, the founder of a religion which prevailed so widely, and so tyrannically over the people, was inspected,' together with more nonsense of the same kind. It is strange to find this Dathawansa stirs up, even now, such intolerance. In the latter half of the seventeeth century the Portuguese got hold of the real tooth (the Ceylon relic is said to be spurious), and the King of Pegu offered three hundred thousand ducats for it. The Viceroy of Goa, however, being, like Dr. Duff more pious than prudent, laid the matter before an assembly of the great men, lay and clerical, of Goa. They decided amongst them that the tooth was a relic of idolatry; and, as the story goes, they had it crushed up in a mortar. Dr. Duff is many times more unreasonable, for he lives in a more enlightened age. Gotama Buddha is no longer looked upon as an incarnation of the devil, and his religion can hardly be called tyrannical compared, at least, with some sects of our own. But besides idolatrous temples and Buddhist relics, the good Doctor was horrified at the nautch girls, and he explained to his audience with some circumstance what the girls were like and how they danced. He did not blame the Prince, however, for going into temples and looking upon nautch girls, he blamed the Prince's advisers. It is to be hoped the audience were edified, and not dismayed. Dr. Duff's account of the temptations into which Sir Bartle Frere was leading his royal charge, might even have been found, with surgical aid, amusing."

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. PALM, commander Pearse, net register 1,379 tons, from Liverpool, was taken into the Sassoon Dock on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock p.m., in order to discharge cargo.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5, contributed by Mr. Runchordass Narrotumdass, through the P. and O. Company, for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Goverdun Culliaujee, was fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, on the day previous at the Mahaluxmee Road.

A WARNING TO HACK-BUGGY DRIVERS.—Chotoo Dildar, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for being drunk while in charge of a public conveyance, and also for plying the same without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Jail Road, on view of the body of Mowjee Vuljee, when the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well."

DAUNJEEBHOY BOMANJEE DESAI, a bailiff employed in the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, (in liquidation) has been dismissed from the service for misconduct, in having attempted to extort money in the name of his master, Mr. Henry Stead, from the unfortunate contributories of the said Bank.

ASSAULTS.—A Mahomedan, named Babool Wulloo, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for assaulting Sultan Rajoobhoy.—Tumbee Veerapa, for assaulting Posaga Luximon, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court.

A SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—A hamal, named Fukeera Bassa, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having in his possession two steel pars reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same, he was fined Rs. 12.

LANDING OF TROOPS.—Thirty-eight officers, eight hundred and fifty-one men, eighty-eight women and one hundred and thirty-four children were landed at [illegible] Bunder on Tuesday, from the troop-ship Euphrates, a portion of whom left by train for Poona and the remainder by train for Deolalee. The 14th Hussars and drafts from other corps composed the party.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-30 P.M.:—

Quadrille	Jou J[illegible]u	Gung'l.
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Valse	Die Schwebenden Geister	Hecker.
Selection	(No 2) Macbeta	Verdi.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee:—A Mahomedan, named Amber Moosa, for stealing wearing apparel belonging to two different parties, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Nubia Koorbalis, for stealing a jacket belonging to Dosabhoy Sorabjee, was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—A Mahomedan, named Abdoola Munsoor, was ordered to be taken to the Police Surgeon for examination, on faining madness. He stands convicted of stealing a blanket belonging to Byram Shapoor.

SELLING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS DURING THE MOHURRUM.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the following parties were fined the amounts specified along with their names, for selling spirituous liquors during the Mohurrum festiva contrary to the Police Commissioner's order:—Rustom Byram, Kakusroo Nusserwan, Kisson Sumbajee, Ardaseer Cowasjee, and Akbar Curreem, (a Mogul) were each fined Rs. 20; Boman Rustom was fined Rs. 25; Benjamin Elijal, (a Jew), Heeroo Suckia and Cowasjee Sorabjee were fined each Rs. 15; Dadabhoy Dorabjee and Annamally Ramaswamy were fined Rs. 10 each; and Ladee, woman, Rs. 5.

THE BAND CONVEYANCE FUND.—The following additional subscriptions have been received up to date:—Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Kt., C. S. I., Heerjee Jehangier Readymoney, Jeevanjee Heerjee Readymoney, Mancherjee Heerjee Readymoney, Jehangier Jeevanjee Readymoney, Nusserwanjee Jeevanjee Readymoney, Nowrojee Jeevanjee Readymoney, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed, Hajee Ismael Hajee Hubib, Hajee Abboo Bucker Hajee Seedick, Nansee Dewjee, Hajee Mahomed Seedick, Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed, and Hajee Oosman Allarakia, Esqs. We yesterday received Rs. 15 for this fund from the following gentlemen:—Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esqs.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Railway Magistrate on Tuesday committed the Donza Forest theft case to the present Criminal Sessions. The case is one of the greatest importance to the Forest Department. That Department has twice prosecuted the accused. On the first occasion the accused were discharged by the Railway Magistrate for deficiency of evidence for the prosecution, and for sufficiency of rebutting evidence for the defence. The Magistrate considered that in these [illegible] should now be tried by the High [illegible] might not be brought up again. The accused will now either be convicted or finally acquitted, and the Donza case will end.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE 14TH HUSSARS.—H. M.'s 14th Hussars, that suffered so severely in the last Punjab War, have arrived at Poona *en route* to Bangalore. For the last thirty years they have passed the most of their time in [illegible]

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS to be held in Rotten Row to-day, commencing punctually at 4.30 P.M.

4-30—100 yards flat.
4-45—Pony Hurdle Race (6 Flights), about ½ a mile.
5-0—254 yards Handicap.
5-15—150 yards Hurdles (10 Flights).
5-30—French and English. Bombay Gymkhana v. Officers of the Fleet 12 aside.
5-45—Pony Race, about ¾ mile flat.
6-0—Pick-a-back Race, 50 yards.

The Races are open to Members of the Gymkhana and Officers of the Fleet.

The entrance for each Race will be Rs. 2; the prizes consisting of the entrance money and Rs. 10 added. In the event of there being less than five entries for any one Race, no money will be added. Entries to be made on the ground.

Space will be reserved for members of the Gymkhana and their friends.

REMOVAL OF MR. EKINS FROM JAIL TO HOSPITAL.

IT will be recollected that some months ago, a gentleman of respectable appearance, Mr. F. D. Ekins, who had put up at Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, was arrested under a warrant, and was confined on the civil side of the County Jail. Gootmull Jootmull, a Mooltanee merchant, had sold on credit some shawls and other valuable articles to the prisoner, who had been living at the hotel on a scale of magnificence which led the Eastern imagination of Gootmull into supposing him to be possessed of considerable means. The result was that the astute Mooltanee was tempted to make sales to him on credit to a large amount during the time that Mr. Ekins was specially afflicted with that social disorder called "impecuniosity." Mr. Ekins found himself unable eventually to make both ends meet, and was put into the debtors' jail. Within the last day or two, he has been afflicted with small-pox at the jail. On the recommendation of the jail physician, an effort was made to remove him to hospital; but it was found that the Sheriff, who is the superintendent of the civil side of the jail, could not transfer the debtor to hospital without an order from a judge of the High Court. An application was accordingly made by Dr. Blaney to Sir Charles Sargent yesterday; but his Lordship declined to interfere since Gootmull's solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, refused to share the responsibility of transferring the debtor from jail. The Sheriff was, however, not to be daunted by this failure in his humane endeavour on behalf of the suffering debtor. He sought without delay the advice and interference of the learned Chief Justice, who thereupon sent a recommendation to Sir Charles Sargent to enquire and act in the matter. Mr. Smith, as solicitor on behalf of Gootmull, appeared before his Lordship and had a conversation with the learned Judge in the presence of the Sheriff and the Prothonotary of the High Court. Several Acts and regulations were referred to; and eventually, with the consent of Gootmull's solicitors, an order was passed for the removal of Mr. Ekins from the jail to the European General Hospital, to remain under treatment at the latter place, in charge of the Sheriff's peons, until such time as his health is re-established.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Cursondas Nathoobhoy was charged with giving false evidence in a suit on the original side of the High Court, which was heard on the 3rd August 1875, brought against him by Choonilal Munordas. In that suit, which was heard before Mr. Justice Marriott, the prisoner stated what he knew to be false that a letter, dated the 5th February 1875, which was then shown him, was not in his handwriting; that he did not go to Jeewundas Runchordas's house, on the day the letter was written; and that he did not give to plaintiff on that day a deposit note for Rs. 1,000 of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Gill, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. In May 1874, Choonilal Munordas, a Hindoo merchant residing at Cambay, sent bills of exchange and letters of credit to the prisoner, his brother-in-law, who was then in Bombay, to collect the monies and keep them to his credit. On the 10th June 1874, prisoner wrote to Choonilal apprising him that he had collected the monies, and that he held in his hands a credit balance of Rs. 5,550. Some further transactions took place and the balance due to prosecutor in 1875, amounted to Rs. 3,200. Not being able to get back his money, prosecutor filed a suit to recover the money in the High Court. Prisoner resisted the [illegible], and when a paper writing in his own handwriting was put into his hands, containing an acknowledgment of the money, he said he did not make the acknowledgment and did not write that letter. That was the *gravamen* of the prisoner's offence. After hearing the evidence, the prisoner gave the learned Judge, for reasons best known to himself, recalled the prisoner and had his evidence taken down by the Prothonotary. The prisoner was re-examined and his answers were taken down. On those answers the present indictment was founded.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The prosecutor, in cross-examination, admitted that he was some years ago tried in this Court for embezzlement of his master's money; that he was once charged with making false entries in his books for the purpose of a suit; and that he brought two suits in this Court which he afterwards withdrew not because he was threatened with criminal proceedings, but because his claims were compromised. Further cross-examination of the witness was directed to show that an old-standing enmity subsisted between him and the prisoner.

Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted to the jury emphatically that the prosecutor was a tainted witness, and that the jury should not rely upon the evidence of a man, who was shown to be actuated with motives of enmity and revenge towards the prisoner, a man who had confessed to making, at the request of his master, fraudulent entries in his master's books, and who might be presumed to be the more ready, where his own interest was concerned, to make fraudulent entries without the least scruple or hesitation.

Two or three witnesses were called for the defence, the first of whom, an engraver, was called as an expert to compare the handwriting of prisoner on different documents. His Lordship said he could not attach any weight to the opinions of an engraver when he was called as an expert regarding signatures.

Mr. Purcell briefly addressed the jury on the evidence, remarking that it was an unfortunate circumstance for the prisoner that his Lordship should have come to the conclusion that an engraver, who had numerous opportunities of judging of different styles of handwriting, was not to be allowed to be an expert. His (Mr. Purcell's) opinion differed from his Lordship's; but he must submit to his Lordship's decision.

Mr. Gill replied at some length on the case for the defence, remarking that he was surprised to find a man of his learned friend's abilities actually putting into practice the recommendation of a proverb which was familiar among young lawyers, namely "when you have a bad case, abuse the plaintiff." His friend had accused the prosecutor of every crime under the sun except perhaps murder. He (Mr. Gill) submitted, however, that the prosecutor had explained away the charges laid to his account by the defence, and that he had told a plain, straightforward story as far as he knew.

The jury, without retiring from their box, found the prisoner guilty; when his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court adjourned at 6-15 p.m. until this morning.

CRICKET AT KUNDWA.

THE following cricket match was played at Kundwa on the 3rd instant:—

FORTRESS OF ASSEERGURH v. KUNDWA.

The Asseergurh team won the match entirely through the excellent batting of Mr. Hennessey and the admirable bowling of Mr. Penny. For the losers the batting of Messrs. Berrill, Marshall and Homan was much admired, and had the latter gentleman been put in sooner, the finish might have been closer. [illegible]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO BARODA.

THE following official correspondence has arisen out of the Prince's visit to Baroda in November last:—

No. 1447, dated 15th December 1875.

RESOLUTION by the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

From Major-General S. Browne, C. B., V. C., on Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated 26th November 1875, No. 167.

Brings to the notice of Government the delay and discomfort experienced by His Royal Highness on each instance of travelling on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Line to and from Baroda.

Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 4057, dated 7th December 1875.

Submits explanation from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council greatly regrets that, owing to errors committed in the carrying out of the arrangements agreed upon between Major-General Browne and the Officers of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should have been subjected to detention and inconvenience on his recent journeys to and from Baroda.

2. The explanation now furnished by the Company, together with the letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, should now be forwarded to Major-General Browne, with an expression of the hope of this Government that His Royal Highness will be pleased to bear in mind the pressure under which the Railways of this Presidency were at that time working, as well as the difficulties inseparable from the execution of unusual services at inferior stations, with a plant suited only to the ordinary operations of the line, and that His Royal Highness will pardon the errors which have already caused so much mortification to the Officers of the Company.

No. 167 dated 26th November 1875.

From Major-General S. Browne, on Special Duty with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales I beg to bring to the notice of the Bombay Government the utter want of management, the carelessness and delay on the part of the Railway authorities of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line of Railway.

2. On the decision being arrived at to visit Baroda, the Railway Officials were the same morning consulted regarding the arrangement for the special trains, and no hesitation was expressed as to their inability to comply with the demand.

3. A special to convey the horses and carriages of His Royal Highness and detachment of Her Majesty's 3rd Hussars was arranged to leave Grant Road Station at noon of Thursday the 18th, the horses to be present at the loading slip at 9-30 a. m. Accordingly a detachment of Her Majesty's 3rd Hussars and all horses and carriages were there at the appointed time, and notwithstanding every appeal on the part of Major Williams in charge of stud the get the train started, it was 4-30 p. m. when the train commenced its departure, the men and horses having been kept 7½ hours at the station.

4. The same evening a special conveying His Royal Highness and suite was arranged to start from Church Gate Street Station at 8-30 p. m., His Royal Highness arrived at the station at 8-45 p. m., and owing to some gross mismanagement regarding the luggage vans His Royal Highness was kept seated ¾ of an hour (till 9-30 p. m.,) before the train could start, and then only by leaving all luggage behind.

5. On His Royal Highness' return from Baroda, the train was arranged to start from the old station at 8-30 p. m. of 23rd instant of which timely notice was given on the 21st instant. On evening of 23rd, 2 hours before the train was required to start, I sent notice to Traffic Manager to add two more luggage vans as more luggage was going than had come up by the same special. Shortly after 7-30 p. m., I received acknowledgment to the effect that the vans would be added. All luggage, according to instructions issued, were at the old station in proper time. On my arriving there at 8-10 p.m., there was no vestige of the train, the station was in utter darkness, though the road up to the entrance was well illuminated by Mr. Hill, Executive Engineer, Baroda, who had also offered to light and carpet the station, but it was declined. The platform was encumbered with luggage and camp-followers, and in utter darkness.

6. The train, though repeatedly telegraphed for arrived at 8-30 p. m., and His Royal Highness within 2 minutes after to find the whole station in utter and wildest confusion, and altogether the scene was most discreditable to the Railway authorities. His Royal Highness had to walk a narrow slip of platform in complete darkness some 40 yards, before he could find his carriage, and the train eventually started 20 minutes behind time, and after a scene, such as I imagine any Railway Company would feel a discredit to their staff and management.

7. It will thus be seen that on each instance of travelling by the Bombay and Baroda line, delay and discomfort was experienced by His Royal Highness—occasions on which it would be assumed that every precaution and extra trouble would have been taken to add to the comfort of, and to avoid anything tending to cause inconvenience to the Prince of Wales.

No. 4057, dated 7th December 1875.

From Lieut-Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, to Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Railway Branch.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 1357, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honour to submit letter from Mr. Currey, Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 4416, dated 4th instant.

2. As I accompanied the trains which conveyed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Bombay to Baroda and back, I am able to describe what occurred from personal observation.

3. The special train ordered from Church Gate on the evening of the 18th November was at the station in good time. The station itself was tastefully decorated and illuminated, and the arrangements appeared to be all that could be desired. The causes of the train not being ready for His Royal Highness on his arrival, and of the subsequent late start, are correctly stated by Mr. Currey. In my opinion the disparity in the height of the buffers of the road vans which was considerable ought to have been noticed earlier in the day, and the defect rectified in time. For this oversight and so much of the delay at Church Gate as resulted therefrom, the Company's Officers are responsible, but they cannot justly be blamed for the detention due to their having had to attach extra carriages in excess of the number ordered.

4. The special train from Baroda on the 23rd would have been ready at the old station in proper time, but for the delay which took place in attaching two 3rd class carriages (there being no road vans available) to carry the extra baggage. And the Agent or the Traffic Manager had any idea of the length of time this operation would take, they would not have undertaken it or would have asked that the departure of the train might be postponed, and it is much to be regretted that the Traffic Manager did not adopt the latter course when he ascertained the extent of the difficulty.

5. In consequence of the train reaching the platform only a couple of minutes or so before His Royal Highness drove up, he was involved in a scene of confusion and uproar, which, as Mr. Currey observes, is often to be witnessed at Indian Railway Stations, and was to some extent unavoidable in this instance, as a number of native servants and a large quantity of baggage had to be loaded up from an inconvenient and crowded platform, but which ought to have been over before his arrival. In respect to the want of lights on the platform, however, Mr. Currey's explanation is by no means satisfactory. If it was not in "utter darkness," this was because some light was thrown upon it from the illumination along the road to the Residency. Besides hand-lamps and a lamp in the Telegraph Office and an oil wick here and there, I saw no lights at all on the platform, and when Mr. Currey says that, if the train had arrived earlier, more lamps might have been put up, he can only mean that there might, in that case, have been time to send for some before his Royal Highness arrived.

6. I do not doubt for a moment that Mr. Currey and his subordinate Officers were one and all most anxious that His Royal Highness' trip over their line should pass off well, but there was an absence of forethought and method in some of the arrangements. In the instance of the special horse train which started late on the 18th, owing to there not being horse-boxes available, disappointment resulted from the Agent undertaking more than he was able to perform at such short notice.

No. 4416, dated 4th December 1875.

From C. Currey, Esq., Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, to Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 3939 of 1875, forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 26th November, from Major-General Browne, C. B., V. C., on special duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. In the first place I have to express my regret that in the arrangements for the journeys of the Prince of Wales over this Railway, anything should have occurred to cause either delay or discomfort to His Royal Highness, and my pain at finding the conduct of this Railway characterised as it is in the letter written by command of His Royal Highness.

3. I have [illegible] plained of [illegible] following [illegible]

4. Advert[illegible] letter, I may [illegible] Royal Highne[illegible] pressure on h[illegible] of horses [illegible]

minutes before 8 p.m. [the train had to follow the 7-54 p.m. regular train from Grant Road to Church Gate], that the buffers of the Great Indian Peninsula van were too low for the rest of the train, and particularly for those of our van which was next to it. The vans were not the ordinary goods stock, but the wagons which both Companies have fitted to carry luggage by passenger train. The Great Indian Peninsula van was not overloaded, some luggage was taken out of it, and about an equal quantity, I am told, put into it at Grant Road. The Great Indian Peninsula van was brought down with the train to Church Gate, and an attempt made there to put it right by transferring part of the contents to our van which had not a full load. The inequality in the height of the buffers was thus to some extent rectified, and it might, lightened, have perhaps run safely. But our Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, who was with the train, and who was called upon by me to decide the point, deemed it prudent to incur no risk, and to leave the van behind; it was accordingly detached together with our van which was next to it. Instructions were at the same time given that the contents were to be re-adjusted or transhipped, and to save further detention of the Royal train, that they were to come on by the mail train, which immediately followed the Royal train, the contents were transhipped and so sent.

6. For the performance of these operations, i. e., the breaking up of the Royal train and of the mail train, in order to detach two carriages from the latter to attach to the former, the partial transhipment of luggage beyond the end of the platform, and the detaching of the two luggage vans from the Royal train, Church Gate is an extremely confined and awkward station, there being, as you are aware, but the two main lines on which to do all the work. The delay, vexatious enough to all concerned under any circumstances, was thereby enhanced. The Royal train thus left Church Gate an hour late, the whole of this, however, was recovered in the running, and the train reached Etola, the next station to Baroda, at its proper time. At Etola there was a stoppage, by request, of a few minutes, and the train arrived at Baroda 8 minutes late.

7. Coming next to paras. 5 and 6 of General Browne's letter, relating to what occurred at Baroda on the departure of His Royal Highness on the evening of the 23rd November, I have to state that the Royal train was kept standing under cover at the new passenger station, the Traffic Manager's arrangement was to take it from the new to the old station, a distance of ¾ of a mile, an hour before the time fixed for the departure from the old station of His Royal Highness, and the train was ready to be so taken. About 1½ hours, however, before the time fixed for the departure from the old station, the Traffic Manager, who was at the time with me in the small bungalow close to the line, midway between the old and new stations, received a note from General Browne, requesting that two more luggage vans might be added. The Traffic Manager immediately went to the new station, and lost no time in giving the requisite directions. There were no more luggage vans available at the moment, and the best alternative, therefore, was to provide two third class carriages for the luggage. These carriages were at the rear of a number of wagons in a siding between the new and old stations. To get them out, and attach to the Royal train, unavoidably involved a number of long shunts on and off the main line, and took time. The work had to be done by the Native staff at night in a crowded yard, with a number of points and crossings to be encountered, and the utmost caution was necessary, as if a carriage or wagon had mounted at any of the crossings, much more delay would have been incurred.

8. The Royal train had then to proceed on the down main line from the new to the old station, and back on to the up line alongside the old platform, but having been detained by the above-mentioned work, it could not reach the old platform until just before the arrival of His Royal Highness, and a few minutes before the time fixed for its departure. The old station is scarcely worthy to be called a station, it consists of a fragment of a platform which has long been disused for general traffic, and has not been kept up. The platform has a small open space at one end, which we had temporarily cleared, but the rest of it is very narrow. When the train drew up, there was a number of the suite, and a large quantity of luggage on the open space, and we had to stop the 3rd class carriages opposite that space [where His Royal Highness' saloon would otherwise have been] in order to load the luggage—owing to this His Royal Highness, on his arrival, had to walk a short distance along the narrow part of the platform to reach his saloon. The luggage was loaded, and the train ready to start within about 15 minutes after the time fixed, but we waited a few minutes longer, as His Royal Highness wished to have his saloon backed to the open space to take leave of the Gaekwar.

9. With respect to the lighting, it is scarcely accurate to say that the station "was in utter darkness." When the train had drawn up, there was a fair amount of light enough in the open space to see, to read or write, at the same time I admit that, considering the occasion a few more lamps would have been an improvement. A red carpet had been ordered, and was brought by the train ready to be rolled out in front of the Royal saloon, an operation of a few minutes, but this could not be done, as our arrival had been so delayed, and the open space was then crowded. Had we not been called upon to add vehicles for luggage so late, and been able to get the train earlier to the old station as we anticipated, both the carpet and some more lamps would have been arranged.

10. The scene which is depicted as one of "utter and the wildest confusion," was very similar to that which is often presented at a Railway Station on the departure of a heavy train, when a number of passengers and a quantity of luggage have to be quickly dealt with. Had His Royal Highness elected to use the new instead of the old passenger station at Baroda, the accommodation would have been far better, and it would have been more convenient for all the Railway work, but as we understand the old station was preferred as being nearer to the Residency, we of course acquiesced.

11. During the visit of His Royal Highness, the traffic at Baroda was very heavy, and we were continually clearing the yard of vehicles in order to make room. The sidings but just suffice for the ordinary traffic in the season, and are too far too limited for convenient working at a time when there is special pressure.

12. The train left Baroda 20 minutes late, and was 15 minutes late on arrival at Church Gate; more time could not be recovered, as there was delay at Uncleswur owing to a hot axle, at Versur for early tea, and the speed during the latter part of the journey was checked by a side wind.

13. The incident at Baroda was unfortunate, and no one more regrets it than myself, but the original cause was our having been called upon to add vehicles at a late hour when in the particular position it could not be done without involving much delay, a circumstance of which the Officer who ordered the vehicles was evidently not aware.

14. Situated as we are on Indian Railways, with, in many respects but limited appliances, it will sometimes happen that requisitions cannot be instantly met, and that more time is required than would be occupied in England, a fact which, in General Browne's letter, hardly appears to be sufficiently recognised.

15. In conclusion, I beg to assure Government, and through Government, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that the strongest desire existed on the part of this Company to do everything that could conduce to the safety, comfort, and convenience of His Royal Highness, on the occasion on which His Royal Highness did us the honour of travelling on this Railway. And with reference to the criticism so freely bestowed upon the Company in General Browne's letter, I will ask permission briefly to allude to the arrangements which were made by us; a train of carriages, which will, I believe, bear comparison with the best royal carriages in England, was provided a pilot engine preceded the royal train by half an hour, and after that line was kept clear until the Royal train had passed. The line and stations were patrolled by a large staff. Other special dispositions for safe travelling, similar to those adopted for Her Majesty on English Railways, were carried out, and as a particular proof of our anxiety to do all in our power, I may remark that we brought by special engine from Ucleswar to Bombay, 200 miles, with the least possible delay, the contents of one luggage van, which, on the return journey of His Royal Highness, had to be detached from the royal train at Ucleswur owing to a hot axle, a casualty which could not be helped.

16. I trust that the foregoing explanations, which I submit with all deference in reply to General Browne's letter, will be deemed satisfactory by Government and by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department (Ry. Branch.)

Fort William, January 20, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1508, dated the 29th December 1875, forwarding copy of a Resolution by the Government of Bombay, and the reports therein referred to, relative to the delay and inconvenience experienced by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Baroda Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on the evening of the 22nd November 1875.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India do not consider the explanations submitted at all satisfactory, and I am to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the copy of a Despatch which has been addressed to the Secretary of State on the subject, and to desire that the attention of the Consulting Engineer, Colonel Hancock, may be drawn to what it illustrates, with a view to his considering what remedy is practicable for the prevention of the recurrence of such mismanagement. He should be called upon for a report in which he should show whether the failure of the Railway Company in this instance has arisen from defective control and arrangement due to want of experience and knowledge in traffic management, or to insufficient rolling-stock, or to imperfect engineering organization and disposition of stations, &c.—I have, &c.,

———, Colonel, R. E., Deputy Secretary.

To the Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, Jan. 20, 1876.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Our Agent at the Court of Baroda [illegible]

NORTHBROOK. [illegible] E. C. BAYLEY.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA. [illegible]
[illegible] A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
[illegible] CLARKE.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE ANARCHY IN BELOOCHISTAN, AND THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO IT.

(*Sindian.*)

THE critical state in which Beloochistan is at present has apparently aroused the attention of our Government, which has despatched a Commissioner from the Punjab to Khelat, on what particular mission we are unable to ascertain, although a shrewd guess may be made as to the motive actuating Government from the events which are transpiring daily in the territories owing a sort of nominal subjection to Khodadad Khan. Anarchy has reached a culminating point in Beloochistan, and any half measures now in dealing with it on the part of our Government would be absurd, to say the least. Some decisive action must be taken, and the form it assumes can be determined on only after due reflection and a calm survey of the causes in operation antagonistic to the peace of the country. Reasons of a political nature render it necessary for us to interfere, and interference requires to be something more than what we have hitherto contented ourselves with. The Khan has been accustomed to trifle with us, simply because our policy towards him has been a vacillating one, there has been too much of coaxing and cajoling, fawning and wheedling in our relations with Khodadad Khan, who has mistaken forbearance for weakness, indicision and leniency for fear. A semibarbarian, as he undoubtedly is, he over-estimates his strength, and immitating the unfortunate Theodore, fancies himself to be a powerful sovereign; we have taken no step to undeceive him either have we attempted to cure him of his overweening conceit, his inflated arrogance. He for long enjoyed a subsidy from us, and that conduced, or helped to strengthen the silly impressions he laboured under. The withdrawal of the subsidy about three or four years ago exsited his fierce resentment, and the means he adopted to give vent to his spleen are sufficiently disclosed in the wholesale depredations committed on the caravan trade between Affghanistan and India. We pointed out at the time the subsidy was withdrawn what would result from the measure, and our prediction has been verified; deprived of sundry thousands of rupees drawn by him regularly every month for years from the Indian treasury, the Khan devised an easy expedient to reimburse the loss; plunder was a certain remedy for financial exhaustion, and the if-you-do-not-help-me-I shall-help-myself principle was consequently adopted by him with an unscrupulousness which showed clearly the spirit of defiance actuating him. It was made manifest enough even when the subsidy was being drawn that robbery on a systematic scale was perpetrated to replenish the coffers of the Khan, and the objects of his cupidity were more especially the richly-laden Kaffilas from Khorassan. These, since the withdrawal of the subsidy, have been exposed to more than ordinary risks and have suffered considerably, so that grave apprehensions were felt as to the total diversion from Sind of a trade of such importance, and to which the Province has, from a period almost immemorial, been accustomed to look for some of its principal supplies.

Reviewing the incidents which have occurred in Beloochistan within the last few years, particularly those which have transpired during the last few months, we are reminded of the attitude we have all along maintained in these columns towards the Government of Sind in its relations with Khelat. We have, on occasions innumerable, animadverted in the strongest of terms on the insane policy which was being pursued by the Bombay Government, acting on the suggestions and counsels of Sir William Merewether, and we have as frequently denounced the undue leaning displayed by the latter towards the Khan, to the prejudice of the interest of influential chieftains, whose claims were indignantly repudiated by a ruler who had made himself obnoxious to them, and whose exceeding unpopularity had increased with the growing measure of support accorded to him by our Government. The chieftains, or Sirdars, of Beloochistan had peculiar grievances to complain of; redress was not to be had instead, contumely was heaped on them, men of a naturally vindictive disposition like that they inherited were not to be trifled with impunity, and plots and stratagems were in consequence freely had recourse to to resent the gross injustice done to them by the tyrant who usurped their ancestral rights, and reduced them to a state of almost slavish subjection. Writing on this subject so far back as July 1870 we remarked, in reference to the treatment accorded to the Sirdars, that 'the strong moral support given to the Khan of Khelat by our Government has produced bad fruit, for it has necessarily placed a sort of halo protection around him, and virtually conferred an immunity on him from molestation, and the consequences of his tyrannical misdeeds. Disgraceful cruelties and outrages are perpetrated with impunity under his auspices, and the wretched victims are denied all redress, and are compelled to be fugitives and wanderers to escape worse treatment. How long can such a state of things exist; there is a limit to human endurance, and the patience and forbearance of the many nobles who have been sacrificed to the Khan's tyranny and cruelty have by this been well high exhausted. An usurper himself, who found his way to the throne of Khelat by wading through blood, and whose only right to the sovereignty he exercises is that claimed in virtue of a spurious birth, can it be surprised at that the Khan should have excited mingled feelings of abhorrence and disgust in the noblest of the land, who look upon his very touch as pollution, and who, rather than do violence to their preconceived notions of what is due to themselves and their ancestry, sacrifice everything to escape the odium of their tacitly acknowledging his supremacy, and their allegiance to him." These were the sentiments we gave expression to about six years ago, and the occurrences of the last few weeks bear out what we then stated. There is no denying the fact that the Sirdars, to a man, are bitterly opposed to the Khan, and the recent cold-blooded murder of Noordeen Mangul has served to exasperate them beyond measure; they are reported as being in a state of phrenzy, and to have determined to wreak vengeance on the head of the tyrant who compassed the death of the ill-fated chief; mischief is brewing, and from all accounts, the life of the Khan is not worth an hour's purchase. The Sirdars have identified themselves with the cause of Noordeen, defunct as he is, though still living in the minds of the chiefs and people of the country, with whom, despite his many lawless acts, he was exceedingly popular. The tyranny practised on the ex-Jam created widespread disaffection, and the flame of insurrection which threatened, on the expatriation of the Jam, to burst out, will now defy all attempts to suppress it, and Beloochistan will soon be a scene of many a dark and desperate deed.

THE LATE DEPUTY MASTER ATTENDANT OF CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE sincerely regret to have to announce the death by drowning of Captain E. J. Butler, the Deputy Master Attendant. Captain Butler, together with four officers of the Serapis, left Calcutta on Saturday morning in one of the so-called famine steamers, on a shooting excursion to Saugor. It was when they had nearly reached home again on Thursday evening, that the little steamer collided with the Steam Tug Challenge, which latter vessel was going down to tow the ship British Empire off the Southern bank of the Garden Reach Sand. In the confusion caused by the collision, Captain Butler fell overboard, though nobody knows how. He was probably stunned, and must have sunk at once. Sub-Lieutenant Lowry had a very narrow escape; being knocked senseless by the shock, he rolled overboard, and was already sinking the third time when he was picked up by one of the officer's servants. After the collision, it was found that the [illegible] steamer was filling, and she was promptly beached by [illegible]

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

(*Kaye's Sepoy War*, Vol. III.)

Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of February 7.]

On the evening of the 17th the general state of affairs was this. Our troops had endeavoured to advance up the streets towards the Palace—the grand object of all our movements, but in almost every instance they had been repulsed. There was still some heart life in the insurgents. Many had evacuated the city by the gates of egress, either in search of the personal safety of the moment or with some ulterior designs of mischief in other parts; but enough were still left in the city to render the advance of our weak force a work of difficulty. The Magazine and the Bank had been captured and occupied. But the Lahore Bastion(a) was still in the enemy's hands. No advance had been made in that direction since Nicholson had fallen. It was evident that the appetite of our troops for this kind of fighting had not improved, and that our attempts to gain our ends by open force must be superseded by some more insidious system of attack. The exposure of our few fighting men was by all means to be avoided. They had seen enough of it already. They courted no more; and if they consented, it was with manifest reluctance.

So Taylor, who had returned to the city after his two days' rest in Camp, suggested at Head-Quarters that each brigade should be ordered to work, under the guidance of the Engineer officers attached to it, not along the open streets, but through the sheltered houses, during the advance; using them as means of communication; fortifying all commanding buildings as soon as they could be secured; and placing garrisons in them. The project met with willing concurrence and consent; and Taylor and his subalterns went about their work with the thoughtful activity that had characterised all their proceedings. But the progress was not rapid. On the evening of the 18th they were little further advanced than on the morning. The cause was not very remote, nor was it very unintelligible. The veterans of the different brigades did not fall in very readily with the views of the young Engineers or cheerfully recognise their temporary supremacy. So situated, Taylor, with the concurrence of the Chief Engineer, went to the General and drew from him an order to the Brigadier commanding at the Cabul Gate to place at the disposal of the Field Engineer a force of some five hundred men European and Native, to carry out the above mentioned design; and early on the 19th the advance began in earnest. This was not one of the least of the great services of Alec Taylor. Some thirty houses, important both by their size and their position, fell into his hands, and were duly barricaded and garrisoned. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the result, especially as it was attended with but trifling loss on the part of the assailants. The houses thus taken were principally detached houses with surrounding premises, very favourable to our operations, for the occupants were exposed to a flanking and cross fire from the troops occupying the houses which we had already taken in the rear. Working onwards in this insidious but most effective way, our people towards nightfall found themselves in possession of a building, behind the gorge of the Lahore Bastion, which so entirely commanded it that the enemy, seeing their danger, were fain, after firing a few shots, to escape under cover of the night; and so that Bastion became our own. But so great was the terror, which the very name of this formidable work had inspired in the hearts of our men, that although the Bastion had fallen easily into their hands, and there was no opposition, there was a manifest reluctance on the part of our soldiery to hold what we had taken. It was hard to restrain them from leaving the Bastion.

In the meanwhile an attempt had been made to carry the Lahore Gate by assault. Edward Greathed, of the eighth, who had worked cordially with the Engineers in their house-to-house visitations, was eager to carry the Lahore Gate, which had so long defied us. It appeared that this might be done, without encountering the dreaded opposition of the Lahore Bastion, by a route of a less hazardous nature. Greathed was appointed by Brigadier Jones to command the attack, and Colonel Pelham Burn, who had been selected to be Military Governor of Delhi after its occupation by the English, was requested to accompany the detachment(b) Greathed took with him a party consisting of some details of the eighth and seventy-fifth Queen's and of the Bengal Fusilier Regiment, accompanied by a couple of guns. It was arranged that, on the sound of firing being heard, supports should be sent on from the Cabul Bastion by a narrow lane under the ramparts. The force made good its way without difficulty to the narrow street leading into the Chandna Chouk, but the enemy were posted in force, behind a gate at the end of it, which was unexpectedly flung open, for we thought that our movements were unknown, and a six-ponder gun was brought to bear upon our advancing detachments.(c) On this Greathed ordered up a gun under Lieutenant Harington and directed the men of the seventy-fifth to charge under cover of the smoke, when the guns should be fired. But the seventy-fifth did not charge. The eighth were then ordered to the front, but they also refused to charge; and the Artillery were left to be fired at by the insurgents, who exhibited more gallantry than our own people. The noble example of our officers could not induce their men to display that fine onward feeling—that regulated impetuosity—which alone can command success under such trials as this. They hated the kind of work which they were called upon to spring at, and they shrunk back when they ought to have flung themselves upon it. Greathed saw at once the temper of his followers—if followers they could be called, who would not follow: he saw the Artillery suffering from the musketry of the enemy; he knew the value of life at such a time too well to needlessly expend it, and wisely, though most reluctantly, he determined to withdraw his men from the unequal encounter before they had sustained any heavy loss. But a new difficulty confronted him, for the men seemed equally unwilling to advance or retire. To give assurance to the rest by covering their advance, Burn had taken the detachment of the First Fusiliers to occupy the houses in the narrow street. So with this aid Greathed was able to withdraw his men in an orderly and creditable manner. It was another illustration of the national character in its soldierly aspects. They did not know what they were fighting against, and the unseen danger assumed, in their imaginations, proportions, the reality of which would have been contemptible in the open field(d).

There was nothing to exhilarate or to encourage the General in all this. Indeed the crowning misery of all was the thought of the backwardness of the troops under his command. He need not have thought much about numbers, if the hearts of the few were in the right place. Had Wilson been assured of the temper of his men, he might have taken a more cheerful view of the prospect before him. But how this last failure saddened him his letters clearly evince.

"Delhi, September 18th, 1857.

"We are still in the same position in which we were yesterday. An attempt was made this morning to take the Lahore Gate, but failed from the refusal of the European soldiers to follow their officers. One rush and it would have been done easily, but they refused to make it. The fact is our men have a great dislike to street fighting; they do not see their enemy, and find their comrades falling from those of the enemy who are on the tops of houses and behind cover, and get a panic, and will not advance. This is very sad and to me disheartening. We can, I think, hold our present position, but I cannot see my way out at all. I have now only 3,100 men (Infantry) in the city—with no chance or possibility of any reinforcement. If I were to attempt to push on into the city they would be lost in such innumerable streets and masses of houses, and would be annihilated or driven back. It is true that a great number of the enemy have bolted, but they have still a large camp out, between the Delhi and Ajmere Gate, and those who have bolted may possibly return when they find we cannot make any progress. Again, in our favour we have possession of nearly all their guns, shot and shell, except those they have in the bastions still in their possession, and we are bombarding from an easy distance, Selimgurh and the Palace.... It has been a hard task imposed upon me, almost too hard; both mind and body are giving way. Since the night of the 13th I have certainly not had five hours' sound sleep, and nature cannot stand it. I trust, however, and think, I have done my duty. May Almighty God still support me in doing so.... This is a very doleful letter, but the state of my mind and body perhaps make me more depressed than I should be...."

"Camp before Delhi, 19th September.

".... I came up to Camp last night in hopes of getting a good night's sleep—I was not, however, very successful. Brain, nerves, and body have been too much strained to quiet down so quickly. I am going back to the city immediately, but shall try to get back here to-night to sleep..... We are progressing more satisfactorily—bombarding the city and gradually seizing strong posts in advance of our present position. The King evacuated the Palace yesterday afternoon with most of his followers, finding it too hot to hold him; report says very few are left in it. He is gone to a place near the *Poorna Killah* (Old Fort), outside the city. We have met with a very heavy loss in taking what we have done. I have not yet seen the returns, but hear the total loss in killed and wounded is full 1,150 men, including 46 officers. The killed are only about 250, Brigadier General Nicholson is a very great loss to me—I have no one who can supply his place. I am very much afraid we shall lose him. He was not going on at all favourably yesterday...."

But when Wilson returned to his Head-Quarters in the city, glad tidings awaited him. Taylor reported the success of his operations, in working from house to house and making grand progress with little loss. The occupation of the Lahore Bastion was an important step in advance; and the General, determined not to lose what we have gained, sent some officers of his Staff to spend the night in the Bastion, or to remain there as long as might be necessary to secure its continued occupation. But there was no attempt on the part of the enemy to recover it. The night passed peaceably away. When day dawned on the 20th, arrangements were made to resume the tactical operations, which had so far been crowned with such complete success. But those who were on the look-out were struck by the deserted aspect of the streets. Some adventurous explorers then went out to ascertain more certainly the position of affairs in the city, and they found that the place was well high abandoned.

The Lahore Bastion being secured, [illegible] Lahore Gate speedily followed. A bod[illegible] the Sixtieth Rifles rushed at its defenders, finding that "the game was up" with them, from [illegible] the city to the other, evacuated the w[illegible] had so long defied and frustrated the [illegible] of our Troops. The story of the Lahore [illegible] a curious one. It is the story of a lost o[illegible]nity. After the first onslaught of the second column, the Brigadier, scarcely knowing the importance of the position, found himself on the Lahore Bastion. A bold front, in the confusion and half-panic which had then set in among the defenders, might have carried everything before it and saved all after-trouble and disaster. But Jones had received his orders. He had gone beyond the point at which he had been directed to await tidings of the fall of the Jumma Musjid, so in obedience to orders he fell back and lost the golden opportunity. Emboldened by our inaction at such a time the enemy clung to the work with desperate pertinacity, and for six days held it to the infinite discomfiture of the besiegers. Nicholson had been the only leader of a column, who had, previous to the assault, personally gone down to the breaching batteries, studied the effect of their operations and taken a comprehensive ocular survey of the breaches through which we were to push our way on to victory. But it may be doubted whether even that "born General" knew much of the position or the designs of the enemy within the ramparts, which Brind, Scott, and others with their heavy guns were battering with such wonderful effect. There were few to whom the advance into the city had not appeared to be a much easier operation than after events proved that we were justified in anticipating. In affairs of war, it is hard to say what great issues may depend upon some accident of the moment. Had this cruel Bastion and the Lahore Gate, with or without orders fallen to our arms on the 14th of September when the Second Column first advanced on these works Delhi would have fallen sooner; and Nicholson might have survived the siege.

But, whatsoever the misadventure may have been at the outset, the capture of the defensive works of Delhi was now complete. There was an almost general rush inwards. The cry was "To the Palace! to the Palace!" The occupation by British troops of the great home of the Moguls was the only genuine proclamation of victory. Our scouts had brought us intelligence that the Royal Family had forsaken their old asylum, and had become fugitives and outcastes huddling together in the suburbs, not knowing what to do. The reality of Indian warfare was now at an end in Delhi; we were about to see the Romance. Hope Grant sent Hodson to the General to convey to him the glad tidings that the city was evacuated. (e) Wilson sent at once a party under Jones of the Sixtieth Rifles to blow in the gates of the Palace and of the Selimgurh. The powder bags, aided by our guns, did the work with but little difficulty. A few desperate men remained, moved either by religious enthusiasm or by military devotion, to die at their posts in the Palace of the Moguls. It is related that a sentry was found at each gate, with his musket on his shoulder, grim and immovable, prepared for his doom. (f) No one found in the imperial premises was left alive. The British standard was hoisted. And the Englishman celebrated his victory by ordering dinner to be laid in the Elysium of the Dewan-Khas, with its lustrous marble walls and lovely arabesques, triumphs of that barbaric art, beside which the best effort of the nineteenth century Englishman is but as a Caliban to an Ariel. I know not whether any harmonious spirit, "tired of war's alarms" celebrated and enlivened the occasion by a burst of song, with the well-known adaptation of the words, which our people now saw around the cornices of the Dewan-Khas, but they knew that the famous "Elysium on Earth" was their resting place and the enemy who had mocked us was no more. (g).

To the weary warriors of Delhi the best Elysium at that time must have been rest. There was little or nothing in the material environments of the place strongly to impress the captors with a sense of its splendour or its beauty. We saw it at the worst in the hour of its decadence and humiliation, with the well-remembered pollution of half a century upon it. But since the early days of May, the Mogul, before a puppet, had become a potentiality; and Delhi, one of our greatest civil and military stations, where the old imbecile King and his multitudinous family had so long lain prostrate at our feet, for four long months, had snorted defiance at us, garrisoned by our own army. But now Delhi again was occupied by our British troops. The usual accompaniments of retribution and spoliation could not be wholly absent from such a siege as this. But if there had been no failures, no checks; if our legions had entered the imperial city, which had so long defied us with a grand rush, sweeping everything before it, the results would have been terrible. Hatred of the inhabitants and greed for the spoil would have borne their accustomed fruits. But the delays to which we had been compelled to submit gave altogether another character to the first partial and then complete occupation of the city. When on the 20th of September Delhi fell into our hands, it was little more than a vast solitude. The cry of *Væ Victis!* therefore, was never raised. It was the desertion of the enemy that made us victors at all. There could, happily, therefore be no wholesale retribution. But during that week of incertitude, when our half successes were almost counterbalanced by whole failures, and no man knew what might be the issue of these vicissitudes, opportunities arose for the assertion of our retributive strength; and the temptations, if not irresistible, were most difficult to resist.

(*To be continued.*)

(a) This is called by some writers the Burn Bastion. It led to the Lahore Gate. I have adhered to uniformity by calling it the Lahore Gate throughout the narrative.

(b) Burn, who had distinguished himself in Afghanistan, and who had afterwards approved himself as an excellent administrator in one of the great Public Departments at the Presidency. He was a general favourite with the Bengal Army. At Delhi he appeared only as a volunteer, and having no fixed position could not avail himself of his rank. But he was very useful as a field officer, and General Wilson spoke of him as one of his best officers. He accompanied Nicholson's column on the morning of the assault.

(c) In this attack Lieutenant Bristowe of the seventy-fifth, was killed.

(d) In a letter before me this is described as the "sagacious instinct of the British Soldier, which teaches him what can be and what cannot be done." But the *Audace, audace—toujours audace!* is better than this.

(e) Whether this was the first intimation that reached Head-Quarters I do not know. I follow here only the statement of the Cavalry Brigadier. Sir Thomas Seaton also says that he reported it himself at Head-Quarters. Many others, doubtless did the same.

(f) Aitkin of the Artillery shot one of them. See in Appendix an interesting account of the capture of the Palace and Selimgurh.

(g) Moore's poetry is better than his authorities. Quoting Franklin, he informs his readers that around the exterior of the Dewan-Khas in the cornice are the following words in letters of gold on a ground of white marble: "If there be a Paradise on earth, it is this, it is this." The inscription is in letters of *black* marble *inside* the hall; and I can find no other account of its having been otherwise.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE ANTI-NAPOLEONIC REVOLUTION.

(*Times*, Jan. 8.)

PROFESSOR J. R. SEELEY delivered a lecture on Thursday night at the London Institution on "the Anti-Napoleonic Revolution of Europe." Every one said Mr. Seeley can count on his fingers the succession of Napoleon's triumphs; besides that, if you are English, you know of Nelson's seafights and the Peninsular War; if a Prussian, you know of Brunswick, the siege of Mainz, Jena, Queen Louise's Scharnhorst, the Landwehr, the Katzbach; but the Englishman attaches little importance to these Prussian matters, and to the Prussian England is a remote Power, having little concern in the war and fighting with subsidies A kind of provincialism makes us refuse to look upon the achievement of the allied nations as a whole, and all the genius, all the ideas, appear to be on the side of France, except what we discover in our own nation. But Napoleon's Empire was not brought down by material means; on the contrary, he triumphed over all mere coalitions. It was this that broke the heart of Pitt, that brought into his face what Wilberforce called the "Austerlitz look," the failure of his last coalition, the final bankruptcy of the old system which had held Europe together. Up to the year 1807 Europe did indeed bring no soul into the field; but with 1808 everything changes. Europe, now in her last extremity, orders up a reserve of which Napoleon had not suspected the existence. What was that startling outburst in Spain in the summer of 1808, when, without reflection, without concert, without skill, or rational hope of success, the whole nation rose—every separate district, every town, every village—simultaneously against the invader? What gives such a glory, most unusual in Austrian annals, to the war of 1809? Is it not the peasant rising in the Tyrol and the figure of Hofer? Why did the Prussians, reduced in number and desperately impoverished, make in 1813 so strong a contrast to their conduct in 1806. It was because the people, reconciled to their Government, and reinvigorated by reforms, had now entered into the contest, a thing unprecedented in Continental history. The old Governments were restored, but under them was a renewed people, regarding their Government with different eyes and transforming it inevitably by their own transformation. In our perpetual English party war we are no longer alone as in the 18th century, but find a similar war going on elsewhere. It is significant that we have exchanged our native party names of Whig and Tory for the Continental terms of Liberal and Conservative. To say that this great change, which is nothing less than the awakening of Europe to political consciousness, can be traced back to 1815 is the same as to say that it is the result of the anti-Napoleonic Revolution. The common notion is that the popular movements of the present age are consequences of the French Revolution. We imagine the principles of 1789 as passing in some mysterious manner through Napoleon to the other nations of Europe. Charlemagne spread Christianity by the sword; Omar spread Islamism. Why may we not think of Napoleon as spreading liberty by the same means? Charlemagne, however, was a Christian, Omar a Moslem; but Napoleon rose by destroying liberty, and his special act was to extinguish the very craving for it by substituting the love of glory. The Revolution of French influenced the latter movement; but if no France Revolution had happened, but Europe had been subjugated by any conqueror, the Governments would have been equally obliged to call in the people against him and to reward them with liberty. By one of the masterpieces of Providence which rebuke the despair of statesmen, after the greatest failure of history, when the boldest attempt to reform the world had ended in enslaving it, when this dilemma presented itself—endurance of the foulest institutions, or the substitution of the basest Government, that of a military despotism, as the result of attempts to improve them—at this moment a triumphant solution came naturally into existence. The whole work of the Revolution was swept away and the Bourbons restored. So far, reaction triumphed. But, then, this was not done but by the intervention of the people, and thus in all countries was sown the seed of a new revolution which might avoid the excesses of the old. The great distinction between the Revolution of 1789 and that which overthrew Napoleon was that the latter roused, in all its [illegible] spirit of [illegible]. An ambition [illegible] finds in these days an effectual curb in the knowledge that every conquest will be a millstone round its neck, a sore place into which all the journalists of Europe will delight to stick their pen. The work of the principle of nationality is now, perhaps, complete. Its last task was to break up Austria. The French Revolution, so far from being favourable to the principle, led to the greatest confounding of nationalities ever witnessed. It was cosmopolitan and impatient of tradition, whereas nationality rests on a principle of exclusiveness and on a pious reverence for ancestry. Mirabeau had spoken, Rousseau had speculated, on a federation of the human race, and when Napoleon united under one political system Frenchman, German, Italian, and Spaniard, the Utopia was realized in a fashion. All were become in a way brothers; they were brothers in servitude. In us the feeling of nationality was never weak, and we do not realize the singular degenerate cosmopolitanism which in Germany did Napoleon's work for him. When he entered Vienna in 1805 and Berlin in 1806 those patriotic feelings which we suppose to be instinctive were unknown or regarded as unphilosophical. As to patriotism, says Lessing, I have no conception of it, and can at the utmost think of it as a heroic weakness which I am very glad to be without. Several of the Prussian Ministers took the oath to Napoleon, and regarded themselves as having gained a step of promotion. Napoleon armed the Berliners, placed them under French officers, and made them swear not to hold any communication with the enemy—*i. e.*, their own King. We are told by an observer that the good Berliners were very pleased with their new functions, and strutted about in their uniforms as proud as peacocks. Love of country we are apt to think, a mere instinct rather useful for Conservatism than progress, rather cold and selfish, not penetrating into the world of ideas. But it is not so universal as it seems, and, when it woke up in the German mind was as strange, as novel, as suggestive as it was healthy. Accordingly, it gave rise to new political views, which have since transformed Europe; it introduced a new spirit into literature and science. The horror of foreign oppression which Napoleon provoked was elevated into a political principle by the new force of which Greece freed herself, amid the enthusiastic congratulations of poets, from the Turkish yoke; then Belgium released herself from Holland; Italy felt her unity and her right to independence; then the people of Eastern Europe—Slavs and Magyars—began to rouse themselves; and at last, with slower, more ponderous, and more majestic motion, the German nation shook itself free from foreign elements, and consolidated itself in Central Europe. All this has been called the Revolution, but it is the anti-Napoleonic Revolution, not the French Revolution, but the reaction. The great service which the French Revolution did was not to teach the value of liberty, but it did first show the military strength which a Government derives from the sympathy of the people. The liberation of every country in Europe can be traced to Napoleon's wars, but only in the sense in which the exodus of the Jews can be traced to Pharaoh and the liberation of the Romans to Tarquin.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE CRISIS.

(*From a French Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PARIS, JANUARY 13.

YOUR readers have been kept fully informed on the singular crisis which has agitated political circles here during the last four days. Is that crisis warded off or not? I should first of all state that while disturbing the narrow circle of those who make politics a passion, it leaves the mass of the public calm and imperturbable. France seems to pass scornfully by these petty ambitions which only absorb the persons concerned, and vainly try to exalt themselves to the level of a national event. Those who write the daily chronicles of contemporary France are forced, indeed, to relate those small commotions excited by the terror of a portfolio lost, these scarcely-essayed revolts calmed by the threat of a resignation; but what matter to the country at large these mole-hills raised to the vanity of some nervous Minister, which disappear beneath the first step of the nation resuming its march? Ministers hold three or four meetings, pass hours in discussion, and fancy that by distorting the French language, effacing the meaning of words, toning down the sense of phrases, and doing violence to good sense, they will succeed in devising a programme ambiguous, confused, and particoloured enough for all of them to subscribe their signatures to it without compromising or pledging themselves, but, lo and behold! the French language resists the contortions attempted on it. It opposes itself to these strange schemes which aim at drowning its proverbial clearness in the floods in which swims the ambiguous policy of the day. The clever men who wield the destinies of France cannot agree either in specifying the liberties they accept or naming the liberties they proscribe, and then to conceal the pettiness of their disputes and the nakedness of their ambitions from a suspecting public, the Marshal himself is called in, and this honest man, fearless and spotless, agrees to cover, by the amplitude of his name, the narrowness of his councillors. At first it is he who summons M. Leon Say, makes himself the intermediary between him and M. Buffet, and failing in his attempt at conciliation, simply, calmly, and without the least hesitation, asks for his resignation. Now, to call for the resignation of a Minister, an Ambassador, or any high personage, is ordinarily the most delicate, difficult, and disagreeable task devolving on the Head of a State. It is that from which he most shrinks. Even the selfish and witty Louis XVIII. liked to put off such interviews, which he called the *mauvais quarts d'heure* of rulers. Yet, by a peculiarity of his mild and inoffensive character, these are the very things least difficult to the Marshal. Nobody parts with a more complete freedom from embarrassment from men placed around him, just as nobody keeps them longer and more faithfully. It is sufficient to know him a little while to know a good deal of him and to avoid asking what it is known he will not grant. It is much easier to put a new idea into his head than to make him abandon one he has adopted. He has a great distrust of those who try to change his views, but he is very accessible to the reasonings of those who express their own opinions without wanting to oppose those of others.

Contrary, therefore, to the general impression, it is not the last word the Marshal hears on a given question which he accepts, but the first, and at the present time, notwithstanding the considerable influence of M. Buffet, there is some one who has more weight with him because he was the first to speak to him—to wit, the author of the 24th of May, the Duc de Broglie. Power was formerly repugnant to him because he was afraid of having to do many things against the grain, but when he was pushed towards it he was forced to do such violence to his natural timidity that the resolution he had to put forth to overcome it has survived the circumstances which evoked it. His timidity, moreover, is real, but proceeds rather from the habits of a military life than from diffidence. He is much more afraid of lacking assurance than knowledge, and he has indeed a native good sense mixed with a kind of *finesse* acquired in Africa, which makes him soon discover the weak side of a question, the most prompt and practical of the means proposed to him. He holds in honour the most irreconcilable and, were it allowable to say so, the most extravagant notions, for he sometimes puts the question of honour where it is not in its place. Those who know him take advantage of this extreme theory, and prevent him from making the most just and most desirable concessions under the pretence that his bonour is pledged to the contrary. When he was called to power he was told a post of honour was confided to him in order to defend society against anti-social projects. He accepted the post, and in spite of all that has passed he has always thought that to ask a concession was asking him to desert his sentry box. He only agreed to M. Thiers' overthrow because it had been proved to him that M. Thiers was leading France to ruin by steering it towards that abhorred form of Government, the Republic. When the Septennate was created he did not trouble himself with any of the ridiculous subtleties of the Personal or Impersonal Septennate. He understood that he was to mount guard for seven years, and was posted as a watchman against Radicalism. When named President of the Republic he thought he had been betrayed, that his honour had been abused. He considered those who had imposed the title on him as enemies. He was angry, but, as a soldier of duty above everything, he did not quit the sentry-box intrusted to his charge, and he continues to mount guard at the door of conservative principles. He has never been a Republican, and it is useless trying to change him on this head. To do so, indeed, would be a miracle. A man who was born a soldier, who has lived a soldier, for whom passive obedience is the highest expression of social order, cannot and will never understand the Republican principle, which is essentially voluntary, and reasoned obedience, the only one which in a country divided like France can insure order and peace—that is, the peace given by order placed under the protection of all.

Like every man who has led an out-door life, the Marshal is frank, not knowing how to dissemble either his likings or his antipathies. He has a horror of long speeches, and long dinners, thinking that in both cases it is a waste of time. When speeches are prepared for him—for he does not compose them himself—they have to be short, and express the chief idea in one concise phrase. It was thus that he willingly said, "If the White Flag comes, I do not answer for order in the streets. I summon to me the moderate men of long prepared phrases and of speeches with three heads." When he takes a journey and listens to the official harangues, there is a slightly ironical smile about his lips which would cut the orator short if he did not keep his eyes fixed on his manuscript. After his visit to the South during the inundations, I heard some one congratulate him on the trip. The Marshal stopped him, with his good-humoured mocking smile, "Take care, you are going to make me a little speech." Then, to neutralize his sarcasm, he added, "No, I have not had a success, but I have simply shown the people they were not forgotten, and that has given me pleasure." Like all men who had to carry on a war of stratagem in Africa, the Marshal is distrustful without ill-will, for he only distrusts those represented to him as his enemies and towards them he shows susceptibility. It would, however, be a mistake to think he obeys domestic influences. The general opinion asserts the contrary, and he has puzzled everybody as concerns this opinion. He has no preference for any Party. The Bonapartists reckoned on him because of his reminiscences, the Legitimists because of his Ministers. All were mistaken. For the Empire he has only preserved recollection, not gratitude, for it owed more to him than he to the Empire. For Legitimacy he has preserved only respect, for he could not be devoted to a principle which denies the flag of the Malakoff and Magenta. As to the Orleanists he took their Ministers because their Ministers made him, but he has no liking for a Royalty in which the *bourgeoisie* took precedence of soldiers, and, personally speaking, he esteems the Orleans Princes more than he loves them. In short, those who have least deceived themselves are the Republicans, because they have trusted themselves to his honour.

He has remained in the eyes of the army as of the public, the man of Froeschwiller and Sedan, the man who [illegible] heroically, and who went to Sedan in obedience to express orders saying—"Allons nous faire casser les reins," and yet the fate of France might have been very different had Bazaine commanded in place of MacMahon, and had MacMahon defended Metz. At Froeschwiller, Bazaine would have give the Germans the slip, and he would not have gone to Sedan to "Faire casser les reins" for the sake of obedience At Metz MacMahon would not have negotiated, he would have cut his way out or perished; and at Metz, as at the Elysee, he would not have let go of the sentry box. At the Elysee, as in the field, it is the soldier who speaks and acts. With him every man is a number, 250 men form a company, 1,000 a battalion, 3,000 a regiment, and that is all. Duke, Minister, Prince, or Ambassador matters little. The Duc de Larochefoucauld, the French Ambassador to England, ascends the Tribune to defend the cause of his King. Having descended from the Tribune, he goes to the Marshal, apprised of his speech. The Marshal receives him smilingly and quietly, and without preface, says, "You have come, no doubt, with your resignation?" The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier on the 9th of March is nominated Minister of the Interior. On the 10th, at 10 at night, the Marshal sends for him and without the least embarrassment says, "I am sorry you can no longer keep the Ministry of the Interior. Take another—Agriculture and Commerce, for example." The Duke objects, protests, refuses. "Then I ask for your resignation." The same scene passed with M. Leon Say to-day, and will with M. Buffet to-morrow, if necessary. The Marshal says, "Give me your resignation," just as an officer meeting another says, "Hand me your sword." On the morrow [illegible] takes back the Minister whom he dismissed the day before, like a [illegible] admits to the ranks It must, however, be remembered that those who influence him often incite him to imprudences, and to-day's proclamation, which ill-disguises the emptiness of the programme which he signs and the discordancies of his Cabinet, is one of the greatest he has committed. You do not detect in it—I will not say his style, but his liking for phrases which tell something, and you see that its object is rather to conceal the idea of his Ministers than to express his own.

Yet, whatever he does, and whatever he may be induced to do, nobody will venture to raise a finger against him personally. He has a greater and more durable power than the cleverest politician would have at this moment. Where M. Thiers fell, where 100 others would fall, Marshal MacMahon holds his ground. Emerging from the Empire and Revolutions, what this country wills above everything, is to respect him who governs it It has no thirst either for glory, conquest, or even for prosperity. It has a thirst for honour, and it knows the Marshal will not be wanting on that head, and will never agree to risk in any sudden enterprise the institutions confided by it to the defence of his unshakable loyalty. He may, indeed, be misled by some sophisms and driven by some consummate cleverness on the always enticing road of reaction, but people will never succeed in obliterating his good sense, and he will never allow history to detect a stain on the mantl of his honour as a gentleman and soldier.

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Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern [illegible] Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
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THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,[illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 3
35	48 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

[illegible] his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, [illegible] LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, [illegible] M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

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